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No. 21 634. 號卅廿百陸仟壹萬式第 日捌拾月拾年卯丁 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1927. 伍拜禮 日壹拾月壹拾年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: $3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEKS DAYS.

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.35	5.43	7.15
Yaumati	...Dep.	6.49	—	9.20	10.07	12.07	1.22	—	—	4.43	5.50	7.23
Shatin	...Dep.	7.01	—	9.33	10.19	12.19	1.34	—	—	4.54	6.02	7.35
Taipo	...Dep.	7.15	—	9.48	10.32	12.32	1.47	—	—	5.07	6.15	7.48
Taipo Market	Dep.	7.20	—	9.53	10.36	12.36	1.51	—	—	5.11	6.19	7.52
Fanling	...Dep.	7.30	—	10.05	10.46	12.46	2.01	—	—	5.21	6.30	8.02
Sheungshui	..Dep.	7.35	—	10.10	10.51	12.51	2.06	3.14	—	5.26	6.35	8.07
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.41	8.45	10.16	10.57	12.57	2.12	3.20	3.40	5.32	6.41	8.13
Canton	...Arr.	—	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	—	6.47	—	—	—

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton	...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	3.20	—
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.34	11.09	11.37	2.58	4.41	5.49	6.24	6.46
Sheungshui	..Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.41	—	11.44	3.05	4.48	5.56	—	6.53
Fanling	...Dep.	7.30	8.16	10.46	—	11.49	3.10	4.52	6.00	—	—
Taipo Market	Dep.	7.40	8.26	10.56	—	12.00	3.21	5.02	6.10	—	—
Taipo	...Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.00	—	12.05	3.26	5.07	6.15	—	—
Shatin	...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.13	—	12.19	3.39	5.20	6.28	—	—
Yaumati	...Dep.	8.11	8.56	11.25	—	12.31	3.51	5.32	6.40	—	—
Kowloon	...Arr.	8.17	9.02	11.31	11.49	12.37	3.57	5.38	6.46	7.04	7.29

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

		A.M.	A.M.	* A.M.	* A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.04	9.10	10.00	12.00	2.24	3.00	5.18	7.15
Yaumati	...Dep.	6.49	—	—	—	9.20	10.07	12.07	2.31	—	5.25	7.23
Shatin	...Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	9.33	10.19	12.19	2.43	—	5.38	7.35
Taipo	...Dep.	7.15	—	—	—	9.48	10.32	12.32	2.56	—	5.52	7.48
Taipo Market	Dep.	7.20	—	—	—	9.53	10.36	12.36	3.00	—	5.56	7.52
Fanling	...Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	10.05	10.46	12.46	3.10	—	6.07	8.02
Sheungshui	..Dep.	7.35	—	9.07	9.41	10.10	10.51	12.51	3.15	—	6.12	8.07
Shum Chun	..Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.47	10.16	10.57	12.57	3.21	3.40	6.18	8.13
Canton	...Arr.	—	11.50	—	—	5.38	—	—	—	6.47	—	—

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	* P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton	..Dep.	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	3.20	
Sham Chun	..Dep.	8.05	10.34	11.09	11.37	2.58	5.00	5.34	5.56	6.24	
Sheungshui	..Dep.	8.12	10.41	—	11.44	3.05	5.07	5.41	6.03	—	
Fanling	...Dep.	8.16	10.46	—	11.49	3.10	5.11	—	6.07	—	
Taipo Market	Dep.	8.26	10.56	—	12.00	3.21	5.21	—	6.17	—	
Taipo	...Dep.	8.31	11.00	—	12.05	3.26	5.25	—	6.21	—	
Shatin	...Dep.	8.45	11.13	—	12.19	3.39	5.38	—	6.34	—	
Yaumati	...Dep.	8.57	11.25	—	12.31	3.51	5.50	—	6.46	—	
Kowloon	...Arr.	9.03	11.31	11.49	12.37	3.57	5.56	6.17	6.52	7.04	

* FIRST CLASS ONLY.

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., HONG HONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.

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FROM MACAO: 4.00 P.M. "SUI AN"

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CONTRACTS FROM ABROAD.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

SOME RECENT ORDERS.

The following is a list of recent contracts placed with British firms, compiled from various sources of public information.

The English Electric Company have obtained from the Tobu Railway Company, of Japan, the contract for 28 motor-coach equipments, and for two completely automatic rotary converter substations to give a supply of 1,500 volts direct current for the electrification of the railway from Sugito to Nikko. This order, of an approximate value of £60,000, is stated to have been secured in the face of severe international competition, and is the fourth placed with the company by the Tobu Railway Company.

The Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs, and Telephones have given the contract for the supply of underground cables to Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, of London, at a total price of £11,531.

Locomotives For Buenos Aires.

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. have secured the contracts for 26 locomotive boilers for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and for 30 three-cylinder goods locomotives, with double bogie tenders, for the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company.

South African railway contracts placed include one for 37 railway coaches, at a cost of £132,847, with the Vickers-Metropolitan Carriage (S.A.), Limited, on behalf of the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company, the coaches to be manufactured at Saltby. A contract for 18 superheated locomotives, fitted with eight-wheeled tenders, has been placed with the North British Locomotive Company, Glasgow.

The India Office has placed a contract with Ransomes and Rapier, of Ipswich, for eight pairs of hydraulic buffer stops to stop a train of 500 tons travelling at ten miles an hour. The same firm has secured an order from the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company for two pairs of hydraulic stops to stop a train of 400 tons travelling at ten miles an hour, and for 14 pairs to stop a train of 1,000 tons travelling at 12 miles an hour. The latter are said to be the largest hydraulic buffer stops so far made by the firm.

Further contracts which have been secured by Ransomes and Rapier include turntables for Argentine, Brazilian, and Indian railways. One turntable for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be, it is claimed, the largest in the world.

The Vulcan Foundry, Limited, of Newton-le-Willows, have secured a contract for 27 locomotives for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and for 20 locomotives for the South Indian Railway.

Ships For Canada.

Cammell, Laird and Co., of Birkenhead, have obtained a contract from the Canadian Government for the construction of three ships, at a reported cost of £769,800, for the eastern route between Canada and the West Indies. In fulfilment of the Trade Treaty conditions, the new ships will provide a passenger, mail, and freight service.

Hall, Russell and Co., of Aberdeen, have secured from French owners the contract for two steam trawlers, which, it is stated, will be larger than any vessels of the type now in existence.

Ruston and Hornsby of Lincoln, have been given by the Crown Agents for the Colonies a contract for pumping plant in connection with Bahamas water supply. The plant comprises two pumps to deliver 500 gallons a minute to a height of 83ft., two electric motors, and two large Ruston oil engines as a stand-by in case of failure of current.

A contract for meat works equipment and machinery, amounting to nearly £20,000, has been secured by James and Fredk. Howard, of Bradford, from Frigorifico Guala-quaychu, an Argentine breeders' association. The plant embodies the most humane methods of dealing with animals, and the most sanitary methods of treating carcasses. The operations throughout will be mechanical, and power will be used to an unusual extent, effecting great savings in labour and cost of handling.

(*Continued on next Column.*).

PSYCHIC SHOCKS.

A TALKING DOG AND A MEDIUM WHO FLIES.

TEARS OF BLOOD.

A dog which "talks" to its master through the medium of "rhythmically modulated barks" is announced to be on its way from Poland—travelling by aeroplane—to Paris, where it is to be examined by the 30 scientists attending the third International Congress of Psychical Research in the Sorbonne.

The subject of so-called thinking animals will then be dealt with in detail, a correspondent at Paris informed the *Daily News* on September 28th.

One day's discussion at the conference was devoted to stigmata, the manifestations of Theresa Neumann, the 19-year-old German girl, who is said to weep tears of blood—a long address on the subject being given by Dr. Joseph Boehm, of Nuremberg.

Tears Of Blood.

Dr. Boehm, accompanied by several doctors and professors, said he had seen the marks which, it is stated, appear on the girl's body. The explanation of the scientists who intend to investigate the case is, said Dr. Boehm, that Theresa is a highly sensitive medium, and that her stigmata are as much within the realm of psychical research as are ectoplasm and telepathy.

After the war Theresa became blind and paralysed, and lying in her room she devoted all her thoughts to religion. In 1924 she was suddenly restored to sight and motion, and since that time, according to her family, she has eaten and drunk nothing except at a daily Communion.

Her relatives say that every Friday she weeps tears of blood and red marks appear on her hands and side.

The Poltergeist Girl.

Eleanora Zugun, another medium mentioned, has received wide publicity as the "Poltergeist girl." She has visited London, Paris, and other European capitals, where she exhibited stigmatic marks on her skin before bodies of experts.

A slow motion film of some of Eleanora's manifestations was shown and commented upon by Herr Walter Kroner, of Charlottenburg.

Important developments are expected to follow, it was announced, from the introduction of the "ultra-camera" into psychical research.

The case of a young German who, while engaged in his daily breathing exercises, left the ground and floated round the room was described by Dr. Von Schrenck-Notzing, of Munich, who asserted that material manifestations of psychic phenomena could be produced involuntarily by the assumption of a "contemplative state of mind."

Flying Schoolmaster.

He cited the example of Karl Weber, a young German schoolmaster, whose "levitations," resulting from doing his "daily dozen" in this frame of mind, he had personally observed throughout a period of six weeks. Weber's imagination, it appears, was stimulated by his exercises to such an extent that he rose horizontally into the air.

These flights, undertaken without previous experience, frequently ended in the medium crashing unexpectedly to the floor—apparently on his ceasing to preserve the "contemplative state"—but had in many cases lasted as long as 25 seconds, and constituted, in the opinion of Dr. Von Schrenck-Notzing, convincing proof of the existence of psychic "brain waves."

Worthington-Simpson, Limited, of Newarkupon-Trent, have obtained from the New South Wales Government the contract for the whole of the power plant and pumping machinery required for the new Walsh Island floating dock. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company are supplying the electrical portion of the contract.

Sir William Arrol and Co., of Glasgow, have got the contract for the new dock gates for the Calcutta Port Trust, and orders for cranes and transporters of various types for India, New Zealand, Perak River, Canada, and Germany.

Thomas Piggott and Co., of Birmingham, have obtained the order for a three-lift vertical gas holder of 1,500,000 cubic feet capacity, with steel tank, for the Bombay Gas Company.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Armistice declared, 1918.
St. Martin's Day (Martinmas).
King Victor Emmanuel III., of Italy, born, 1860.
Armistice Day Services at St. John's Cathedral and R.C. Cathedral, 9.45 a.m., Commemoration Service at Cenotaph, 10.45 a.m.
Poppy Day Collection for Earl Haig's Fund.
Auction of Poppy Day Posters Kowloon Cricket Club and Hong Kong Club.
Cricket: University 2nd XI. *v. Tamar* (League, Division II.); H.K.C.C. Interport Trial match; K.C.C. 2nd XI. *v.* Army 2nd XI.; C.S.C.C. 2nd XI. *v.* Royal Engineer's C.C.; Craigengower C.C. *v.* Police; Club de Recreio *v.* H.K. E.C. (League).
Golf: Kowloon Golf Club *v.* European Y.M.C.A.
Fanling Hunt: Hare and Hounds, Hunter's Arms, 2.30 p.m.
Football: United Services *v.* the "Rest," H.K.F.C. ground, for Earl Haig's Fund, 4 p.m.
Garrison Football League: K.O.S.B. (H.Q. 2) *v.* R.A.M.C., Sookunpoo, 4.15 p.m.
Hockey: Club "A" *v.* K.O.S.B. King's Park, 5 p.m.; Waseda University *v.* Navy, King's Park, 4 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30—6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30—6.30 p.m.
Poppy Day Carnival Cafe Regent, for Earl Haig's Fund.
Ex-Active Service Men's Association Armistice Day Dinner, Volunteer Headquarters, 8 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
The "Thracians" present a variety entertainment, R.N. Canteen Theatre, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Untamed Lady."
World Theatre: "He Who Gets Slapped."
Star Theatre: "The Spanish Dancer."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe *via* Suez (*Mantua*). Outward: Europe *via* Siberia (*Mantua*), 9 a.m.

Saturday.

"Seafoam" Fire Fighting Apparatus Demonstration, A.P.C. Installation, North Point, 11 a.m.
St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club 1st Annual Garden Fete, 1, Oakland's Path, 2.30 p.m.
Golf: Kowloon Golf Club *v.* Shek-O Golf Club.
Cricket: H.K.C.C. Interport Trial Match; K.C.C. *v.* R.A.; C.S.C.C. *v.* Chinese R.C.; Navy *v.* H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. K.C.C. *v.* C.S.C.C. 2nd XI.; I.R.C. "A" *v.* R.A.F.; Craigengower C.C. *v.* H.K. Electric Co.; Club de Recreio *v.* Queen's Royal Regiment.
Football League:—Senior Division: Queen's *v.* Kowloon; Recreio *v.* R.A.; Chinese Athletic *v.* Scots Guards; Air Force *v.* S. China; K.O.S.B. *v.* Club. Junior "A": Royal Artillery *v.* K.O.S.B.; Kowloon *v.* South China "A," South China "B" *v.* Recreio; St. Joseph's *v.* Club; University *v.* Chinese Ath. Junior "B": Kung Woo *v.* St. Joseph's; Kowloon *v.* China "A"; South China "B" *v.* Chinese Ath.; Moslems *v.* Boy Scouts.
Hockey: Waseda University *v.* H.K. Hockey Club, King's Park, 4 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30—6.30 p.m.
Armistice Carnival Dance, Hong Kong Hotel.
Dinner Dances: King Edward Hotel and Cafe Regent, 8 p.m.
Cafe Regent formal opening dinner, 8 p.m.
The "Thracians" present a variety entertainment, R.N. Canteen Theatre, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Untamed Lady."
World Theatre: "He Who Gets Slapped."
Star Theatre: "The Spanish Dancer."
Principal Mails: — Outward: Europe *via* Marseilles (*Macedonia*) 10.30 a.m.; San Francisco, and Europe *via* Siberia (*Korea Maru*), 5 p.m.

Sunday.

22nd Sunday After Trinity.
Golf: St. George's *v.* St. Andrew's Society, Fanling.
Kowloon Golf Club: 1st Round of Championship.
Fanling Hunt: Paper Hunt, meet Sheung Shui Police Station, 10.45 a.m.
Yachting.
Theosophical Society: Lecture by Mr. H. E. Lanepart on "The Guardians of Humanity," Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 6 p.m.
Social Gathering, St. John's Cathedral Hall, after Evensong (6 p.m.).

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THE IMPATIENCE OF A PARSON.

PLEA FOR VITAL CHRISTIANITY.

[BY THE REV. H. R. L. SHEPPARD, LATELY VICAR OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.]

[DR. SHEPPARD, AS VICAR OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, HAD FROM 1914 A UNIQUE POSITION IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD OF LONDON. HE ATTRACTED TO THAT CHURCH, WHICH HAD NOT FOR MANY GENERATIONS HAD MUCH PART IN LONDON INTEREST, GREAT CONGREGATIONS FROM ALL RANKS OF LIFE AND FROM ALL OVER THE TOWN, AND BY HIS EAGER AND VITAL PERSONALITY HE RETAINED THEIR INTEREST AND MOVED THEM TO DEFINITE SOCIAL WORKS. OWING TO ILL-HEALTH DR. SHEPPARD HAD TO GIVE UP HIS CHARGE AT THE END OF LAST YEAR, AND IN HIS LEISURE HE HAS WRITTEN HIS CONSIDERED THOUGHTS AND OUTSPOKEN MESSAGE TO HIS GENERATION. THESE WILL BE ISSUED IN BOOK FORM AT AN EARLY DATE, AND THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT. THE TITLE OF THE BOOK WILL BE "THE IMPATIENCE OF A PARSON—A PLEA FOR THE RECOVERY OF VITAL CHRISTIANITY."]

I.—DISCONTENT.

For fifteen years now I have been growing increasingly disturbed at the condition of institutional religion, but except for occasional outbursts from the pulpit of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields I have held my peace, for while I thought I knew what was wrong I did not know how it could be remedied. There is nothing easier than to find fault with the churches, but the gain to truth by the mere announcement of a famine is not considerable. It so happens that for the last three years circumstances which have compelled me to relinquish active work have given me opportunity for thought and study which the ceaseless round of parochial cares necessarily denied. I have spent that time in one long attempt to make my criticisms constructive and to think how those things that seem amiss and even deplorable in organised Christianity, and especially the paralysing unreality of much of its presentation, might conceivably be remedied. I think I can see the way round a number of corners that once defeated me. I am compelled with the greatest reluctance to believe that the churches have, corporately, so misunderstood the message of their Founder and so mishandled and mislaid His values—the values of His Father—God—that what survives and does duty nowadays through the churches as Christianity is a caricature of what Christ intended. The churches need much more than patchwork repair.

A New Version.

There must need be a Christian Society founded on the revelation of Jesus Christ, but if that Society is to be according to the mind of Christ I fancy it will have to be so wholly different in breadth and outlook from any church that exists to-day as to be scarcely recognisable as belonging to the family of churches as we now know them. An immense revolution is inevitable if the common people are again to hear Christ gladly. I am convinced that the world is looking for a fresher, truer, and larger version of the religion of Jesus Christ, and that it is justified in requiring it.

Those who come back from foreign parts tell us that the peoples of the East are wanting Christ, but that they have no desire for church systems. We accept their opinion, but fail to realise that this attitude is also typical of the West. Men to-day are not looking for a religious system, and yet the soul of the world, consciously or unconsciously, is crying for the Christ. This does not mean that the world of our day is ready to accept Christianity. I am under no delusion that it can be made acceptable to all. Originally, when it was perfectly presented, "many went back and walked no more with Him." I have no faith in the existence of that great crowd which some genial optimists encourage us to believe is only waiting to give its enthusiasm to Christianity until certain ecclesiastical reforms have been brought about. If the churches to-morrow were to become out-and-out Christian, and if all their ministers were to prophesy—that is, to speak the flaming Word of God in the hearing of the people,—it is more than likely that places of worship would be emptier than they are to-day, and it is certain that a goodly number of the prophets would be stoned. We do not like prophets until they are dead, and even then, while we commemorate them in stone and stereotype their message for all time in a form which they themselves would especially deprecate, we should be gravely disturbed if—as Mr. Bernard Shaw reminds us in his inspired "St. Joan"—they contemplated returning to continue their tiresome habit of saying uncomfortable things.

The truth is that Christendom refuses to take Jesus Christ seriously. It is devoted to Him, but it does not know what to do with Him, and it does not believe that a religion founded upon His father, God, and His standards could meet the practical demands of this very complicated world. It is not thought possible for a religion to prevail which refuses to arm itself with the weapons that this world both advocates and uses. Christendom has acted, and is acting, as if Jesus Christ had given in to the use of magic force and superstitious fear which as a matter of fact in His Temptation he definitely rejected as being incompatible with His Kingdom of God. Over-critical as it may sound, I am forced to believe that Christendom to-day is profoundly ignorant of the very essentials of its faith. Christian people do not yet know to what their faith commits them. The Christianity of the churches has become an immensely complicated affair, and in consequence men escape gladly or sorrowfully from its appeal. A new and very real sacrifice on the part of every church will be needed before the full Gospel can be preached to this generation.

Christianity Or Catastrophe.

The sense of urgency under which I have written has, I fear, caused me to be less than generous and possibly less than just in acknowledging the inestimable service that institutional religion has rendered and is rendering to humanity at large and to individuals in particular. One thing I may be permitted to say on behalf of myself. I make no suggestion in my book that would take away from any single soul any Church privilege which at the moment he values and esteems. My concern has been rather to suggest how those privileges may become more generally available. For any injustice of which I am guilty or appear to be guilty I sincerely apologise, and yet I plead that there is some excuse for counting it scarcely worth while to pause to praise at length what is good now in institutional religion since it is so obviously and so disastrously not nearly good enough. I feel that Western civilisation will go up in the smoke of another world-war long before Christianity, moving at its present pace, takes possession. It is horrible to think that some who read these pages may themselves be the victims of the next war. As I see things, it is a close race now between Christianity and catastrophe, and the issue will be decided within the lifetime of many of my readers.

I am haunted by the vision of what the Gospel of Jesus Christ has it within its power to do for a world heading for disaster, while, in depressing contrast, I am sensitive to the spectacle of what it is actually achieving with its number of mutually isolated if not antagonistic Churches, entrenched against each other and each offering but a partial version of the saving wisdom of Christ. The Churches will never earn the right to possess the hearts of the people until, to attain a noble objective, they make, and gladly make, hazardous acts of faith and sacrifice.

Courage, Not Patience.

I have become convinced that it is the duty of those who have come to think as I do no longer to exercise patience, but to speak out, not indeed with a blast of defiance or flippancy but in a humble endeavour to assist where one may. This obligation is not to be denied even to the lowliest working partner in a great concern. Christianity badly needs rash men who will not flinch from the crispness of religion, nor fear the result of stirring up wasps' nests. There are times in history when decisive and courageous action is the only safe course to pursue, when it is high time that what is said to be desirable but impossible should be done and done without delay. I am convinced that such a time for Christianity has arrived, that is if it is to have any hand in persuading humanity to try the better way—God's royal road of love. There is nothing more dangerous than to avoid danger, nothing so annihilating as timidity. During the war an archbishop was seen in a front-line trench in gaiters and a tin hat. Canon Guy Rogers has remarked on the encouragement that could be derived from his Grace's appearance since while his legs were firmly rooted in the past his head was moving with the times. Of such is the spirit of the true reformer.—*Manchester Guardian.*

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1927.

B.K. Bank	$1,137½ sel.
Do., London	£120 nom.
Chartered Bank	£20½ buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£31½ nom.
Do., C.	£13½ nom.
P. & O. Bank	£10 nom.
East Asia Bank	$63 nom.
Canton Insurance	$540 buy.
Union Insurance	$392½ buy. & sa.
North China Ins.	Tls. 143 nom.
Yangtsze Insurance	M. $46½ buy.
China Underwriters	$1.20 sel.
China Fire Insurance	$915 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	$590 buy.
Douglases	$35½ buy.
Steamboats	$21 sel.
H.K. Tugs	$1.90 noms.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	$48 nom.
Shell Transports	89/- nom.
Waterboats	$17 nom.
Benguets	$2½ nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	63/- buy.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 17½ buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 8.60 buy.
S'hai. Explorations	Tls. 2.90 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 5½ buy.
Ranbs	$3½ buy.
Tronoh Mines	19/6 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$120 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	$35 sel.
China Providents	$4 nom.
Hongkews	Tls. 147 buy.
New Engineerings	Tls. 4½ buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 90 buy.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 7.40 buy., 7½ sel.
Orientals	Tls. 2.20 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 46½ buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 21 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	$8½ sel.
H.K. Lands	$58 buy.
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 117½ buy.
Humphreys Estates	$12.60 buy. & sa.
Hong Kong Realties	$8½ buy.
H.K. Territorials	$1½ sel.
Prince's Buildings	$120 buy.
H.K. Tramways	$20 buy.
Peak Trams (old)	$14 sel.
Do. (new)	$7 sel.
Star Ferries	$54 nom.
China Lights (comb.)	$12 buy.
Do. (old)	$9½ nom.
Do. (new)	$6½ nom
H.K. Electrics	$54 buy., 54½ sel., 54/54½ sa.
Macao Electrics	$4½ buy.
Telephones	$3.65 buy.
China Buses	Tls. 6½ buy.
Singapore Tractions	12/9 nom.
China Sugars	$13 nom.
Malabon Sugars	$30 sel.
Canton Ices	$5 nom.
Cements (combined)	$7 sel.
Do. (old)	$6.60 nom.
Do. (new)	$1 sel.
H.K. Ropes (old)	$10 nom.
Do. (new)	$5 nom.
United Asbestos	$12 sel.
Dairy Farms	$15.10 nom.
Watsons	$11½ nom.
Der A Wings	$6 nom.
Lane Crawfords	$5 sel.
Mackintoshs	$22 sel.
Sinceres	$3½ nom.
Wm. Powells	$5 sel.
H.K. Amusements	$19½ nom.
H.K. Constructions	$1½ sel.
S'que. Indus. G. Bonds	54½% buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	1½% prem. buy.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 10th, 1927.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/6⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 3/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/0⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,245
Credits, 4 months' sight	1,320
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49
Credits, at 60 days' sight	50⅜
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	134½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	134½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	79½
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	105⅜
ON MANILA.—On demand	98½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	87
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	121
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	—
ON SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	92⅜
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	$9.60
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	—
BAR SILVER, per oz.	26⅜

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, November 9th.

Paris	124.05
New York	4.87 3/32
Brussels	34.94
Geneva	25.25
Amsterdam	12.07½
Milan	89⅜
Berlin	20.44
Stockholm	18.10
Copenhagen	18.17
Oslo	18.46
Vienna	34.50
Prague	164½
Helsingfors	193½
Madrid	28.65
Lisbon	2 7/16
Athens	370
Rio	5.29/32
Bucharest	785
Buenos Aires	47 13/16
Bombay	1/5 15/16
Shanghai	2/0⅜
Hong Kong	2/0⅛
Yokohama	1/10.23/30
Silver (spot)	26⅜
Silver (forward)	26 3/16

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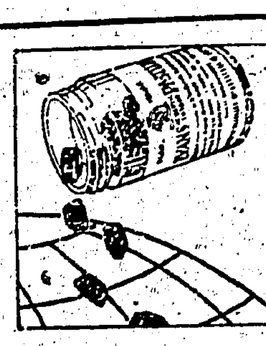

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"BETTER THAN CREEDS."

QUINTIN HOGG'S UNFINISHED LAST LETTER.

Sir Douglas Hogg, Attorney-General, speaking to the Post-War Brotherhood Federation at Portsmouth on Saturday night, read the last—unfinished—letter written by his father, the late Mr. Quintin Hogg, founder of the London Polytechnic. The letter was discovered just after his death.

"We read in newspapers to-day," said Sir Douglas, "great discussions on how far the foundations of the Christian belief can be reconciled with the teaching of modern science. It was a problem which my father, brought up in the narrowest school of Evangelicism, had to face. The last letter he ever wrote was written to a boy who had to face those same doubts.

"'Do you remember, sonny,' my father wrote, 'how in the old days I advised you to stick to essentials? This one thing, I know, is better than a dozen creeds. Whatever else may be shaken, there are some facts established beyond the warring of theologians.

"'Virtue is better than vice, truth than falsehood, kindness than brutality. This, like love, never fails. Do not confuse theology and religion.'"

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TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
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THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
November 17th & 18th
"HONI SOIT."

SATURDAY, November 19th
"A LA CARTE."

SUNDAY, November 20th
"HERE AND THERE."

MONDAY, November 21st
"POT POURRI."

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THE GREAT POWERS IN A.D. 2000.

WILL AMERICA RULE THE WORLD?

A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

[BY THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.]

To attempt to draw a map of the world with its political boundaries three-quarters of a century hence would be a rash and even foolish proceeding. No one can foresee what coalitions and alliances may be made, or what annexations and distributions of territory may result from the next world-war, if that immeasurable calamity should occur. But certain general principles of political prediction may be laid down, and their main consequences indicated.

Countries which are already saturated with population are likely to be relatively, if not absolutely, weaker than they are now, and countries which could support a much greater number than their present population are likely to fill up and to be stronger than they are at present.

Countries which from their size and geographical position are relatively invulnerable will have a great advantage over those which live in constnt danger of attack by powerful neighbours. They will profit by having (so to speak) to pay much less in insurance against burglary. Countries which are nearly self-supporting as regards the necessaries of life and the raw materials of wealth are more secure than those which are obliged to import their food or coal or oil from abroad—unless, indeed, they are too weak to defend their natural wealth.

U.S.A. Unassailable.

Countries which are peopled by mutually antagonistic races, like the Austrian Empire before the war, are at a disadvantage compared with very homogeneous countries like France. Among the countries which are already saturated with population the chief are Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Italy, India, China and Japan. Two of these—India and China—have very large areas and immense populations. But in both cases the growth of numbers seems to have almost ceased, and neither China nor an independent India is likely to be dangerous as a military Power, though either of them would speedily drive the white man from any country in which their labourers were allowed to settle freely. This has been thought by some to make the future of Australasia somewhat precarious, especially as Japan, where the natural increase of population is still excessive, ranks as a military Power of the first class. But the population of Australia is also increasing, though rather too slowly, and the Australians are magnificent fighters. Moreover, they could count on help from America as well as England if invaded by a yellow race.

The United States will probably have a population of 250 millions, and will be practically unassailable. The only question is whether the Americans will rule over the whole of the New World. I am inclined to think that Canada will remain politically independent of the United States, though in social life it will, I am afraid, be thoroughly Americanized. I do not think that Latin America will be absorbed. The former Spanish and Portuguese colonies are increasingly conscious of their race, and they will grow in population and wealth even more rapidly than the United States.

The Future of Russia.

In 2000 A.D. South America will be almost as much Italian as Spanish, for the swarming Italian population, excluded from North America, must find homes south of the Rio Grande. The Latin Republics will probably form an alliance or loose confederation to protect each other against aggression from the north. There are several other South American countries besides Argentina which are intended by Nature to be the homes of great and wealthy nations. We may, therefore, name the United States and the South American group as two of the mightiest Powers of the world three generations hence.

The other great nation whose future can hardly be in doubt is Russia. The Slavs, as Bismarck truly said, multiply like rabbits, while the Germanic races only multiply like hares. The normal growth of a Slav population is nearly 20 per thousand per annum. Russia is not very likely to split up, or to remain split up, because there are no natural frontiers across its great plains. European Russia, with scientific agriculture and manufactures, could support nearly double its present population, and Siberia is potentially richer than Canada. The present paralysis of the nation may continue for a few years longer, but no one supposes that it can last more than one generation. As soon as Russia is free, it will begin to press heavily upon Europe and Asia, as it did in the 19th century. We shall then look with very different eyes upon Germany, as the rampart against the Slavification of Central and Western Europe. The Germans thought that we were very ungrateful not to recognize this in 1914; but they had only their own war-lords to thank if we believed that at that time Germany was the more pressing danger.

A Second-Class France.

It is, in my opinion, idle to expect that any of the European nations (Russia is not really a European nation), with their small areas, will be a match for these huge aggregates. There is no reason why the British Commonwealth of nations should not hold together as an alliance of several virtually independent peoples. But an alliance is not so strong as a single government; and if we look at the British Isles apart from the Dominions beyond the seas, I do not think that we shall be still a Power of the first class in the year 2000. The decline may be only relative, not absolute; but our pride is likely to suffer some mortifications.

The same applies to France. An industrialized France could carry, perhaps, 10 millions more than its present population. But the millions of black mercenaries, on whom the French rely for "the next war," are not likely to be a source of strength; and we may hope that any nation which employed savages to fight its battles would meet with the fate which it would deserve.

Germany and Austria will probably unite, and will keep the border against Russia. It will not be possible, just, or desirable to keep Germany permanently disarmed.

Annexations do not always determine the fate of peoples. Quebec became a prosperous French colony as a result of Wolfe's victory. Tunis is becoming an Italian province under the French flag. Cuba, which is now the richest country in the world per head of the population, next to the United States, owes everything to the defeat of Spain by the Americans. But the advocates of disarmament must remember that it is only by the unsparing use of force that the high-standard countries can escape being swamped by cheap labour. "The Rising Tide of Colour" is, in my opinion, dangerous only in the field of economic competition. It is not true that the Browns and Yellows are increasing more rapidly than the Whites.

Britain's Fate.

If it were possible to form a United States of Europe, this group would be irresistible. Ethnologically, there is no reason against it. All the European nations are composed of three great racial types—Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean, differently mixed. The Alpine type (round-headed) is very weak in Britain, and Scandinavia may be nearly purely Nordic; but there is no nation without racial admixture. We are all mongrels. In America the emigrants from all European countries live together amicably; why, it is asked, should not Europeans consult their own manifest interests and do the same? It is an ideal worth working for; but I fear that national prejudices and well-justified suspicious will prove too strong, unless, indeed, Europe is driven to combine for mutual protection. At present the only rivals to nationalism are the Black and Red Internationals—Ultramontane Catholicism and Communism. Heaven forbid that old-fashioned patriotism should be destroyed by either of these!

It have said that in my opinion the very small area of Great Britain makes it inevitable that we shall cease to be one of the Great Powers of the world. This need be no great loss, since we shall be able to keep our independence. Some of the smaller countries of Europe are among the most highly cultivated, and among the most agreeable to live in. The England of Shakespeare and Milton was by modern standards a very small country indeed. It might even be plausibly argued that all the greatest things have been done by small countries, such as Palestine, Athens, and Florence. But in this article I have merely attempted to guess what is likely to happen, without any predisposition either to optimism or pessimism.—*Evening Standard.*

PORTER WHO NEVER HAD A TIP.

LONELY OFFICIAL'S STRUGGLE.

HIS PETITION FILED: "NOTHING BUT ILL-LUCK."

A porter who never received a tip has filed his petition. That is part of the pathetic story lying behind a notice appearing recently in the *London Gazette*. The notice was simply that a receiving order had been made against Thomas Pritchard, of Station House, Cwmyglo, Carnarvonshire, described as "a porter in charge of a railway station."

Cwmyglo is a little station of one platform lying in the lap of the Snowdon range. It is on the single tourist line from Carnarvon to Llanberis, the Chamonix of Wales. But "few tourists and no tips descend at Cwmyglo," as Porter Pritchard, with quaint humour, told me. "The tourists," he said, "mostly go on to Llanberis, but up at the hotels there, and then go up Snowdon."

This conversation took place in Pritchard's modest little parlour after the toiling, puffing train had set me down at the rain-drenched station states the *Sunday Times*.

Rather frail-looking for a porter, with intellectual features, his paleness emphasized by an abundant mass of dark hair, he told me his story in the tones of an educated man.

"Nothing But Ill-luck."

"There has been nothing but ill-luck for me for a long time," he said. "Continued ill-health in my family has been my main trouble. I am only 38 but I married young—when I was 19—and I have five children. The youngest, a boy aged six, has been lame through infantile paralysis since he was four. My wife has been ailing with asthma for 12 years, and owing to constant expense I am afraid I have not been able to make ends meet. But I have never had a tip since I came here."

Pritchard confessed to having been always ambitious and studious. From the elementary school he had gone to work in a quarry at 14, and by going to evening classes had won first-class certificates in quarrying and mining. He also produced, with pride, a bronze medal awarded him in that subject by the City and Guilds of London Institute.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

ALL-BRITISH SHOW AT MELBOURNE.

LONDON, Oct. 14th.

Preparations are progressing rapidly in this country and in Australia for the All-British Trade Exhibition to be held at Melbourne from Feb. 23rd to April 10th next. Of the 125,000 square feet of space available 50 per cent. has already been allocated, and options have been taken on a further 20 or 30 per cent.

Every important branch of British industry will be represented. Mr. M. C. Coates, vice-president of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers in this country, in drawing attention to the timeliness and the advantages of the exhibition, said yesterday that he regarded the present as probably the most critical stage in the history of British trade with the Commonwealth.

"While British imports into Australia have fallen 52 per cent. to 45 per cent. of the whole," he continued, "America's share has risen from 19 per cent. to 25 per cent., and other foreign competitors are showing signs of more vigorous efforts to strengthen their position.

"It has become an urgent necessity that samples of British goods should be placed on show in such conditions as to make their quality plain to everybody.

"As an example of the good effects to be expected from such an exhibition as ours, there is the All-British Motor Show of 1925. During the two years' interval the imports of British cars into Australia have increased between four and five times their previous total."

Mr. Coates said that the forthcoming exhibition might easily have its influence in accentuating the present trend in Australia, evidenced by the findings of the Tariff Board, against further increases in the import duties.

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THE SPANISH DANCER
with
ANTONIO MORENO

AT THE STAR
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
CONTINUOUS 2.30 TO 11.15.

HUSBAND'S GIFT OF WIFE'S SKIN.

RESULT OF ENTHUSIASM FOR BIOLOGY.

SCIENCE IN INDUSTRY: PREVENTING DEADLOCKS.

"Dock labourers, postmen, and mill-hands form a considerable portion of our adult classes in Yorkshire. They are amazed at the neglect of biology," said Mr. Norman Walker, of the University of Leeds, at the conference of the British Institute of Adult Education at Oxford.

"One of my students in the Yorkshire hills started life as a prize-fighter and a breeder of bulldogs. He found a haven at last in biology. (Laughter!) He was the most enthusiastic student in any class I ever had.

"Once he found out that we were short of sections of the human skin, and when we came to study the subject we found that he had ready a dozen stained sections of his wife's skin. (Laughter.)

"Another student, a man with no nonsense about him—he was a man with a wife and 16 children—came to me and said, 'I am afraid this course in biology has in many ways come too late. Had I taken it earlier, the whole course of my life would have been changed. I might even have married differently!'

"It might be asked why, considering the devotion of individual students, the average man in the street knew nothing whatever of the nature of natural science. The answer is that the average man in the street is afraid of science."

Preventing Deadlocks.

Sir John Sankey, in his Presidential address, said the first requisite of science and the prime necessity of education was to make people think.

Science could assist in reconciling two different systems and make them work harmoniously together, or in accomplishing the great task of harmonising and the lesser one of decasualising industry.

"The real function of science," he said, "as applied to industry, is to produce sufficient to satisfy the legitimate wants of all and to ensure a reward for those who by their toil or their thought contribute to the result."

Many of the present difficulties would disappear if the element of service could be introduced into industry, and it was not too much to hope that science would in time show the way.

The danger confronting modern mass methods of instruction was the tendency to strive merely to reach a standard of knowledge and not to create the scientific mind which observed and appreciated.

Dealing with the question of what the science of law could contribute towards industry, Sir John said a formulated knowledge of facts would prevent many industrial deadlocks, and it might be open to a properly constituted tribunal to find, and above all, publish the facts, without expressing an opinion or proceeding to a decision.

The difficulty to-day in any great and momentous question was to ascertain the truth, for propaganda was not seldom the Latin for lies. A half-educated democracy was more dangerous than a democracy not educated at all.—*Sunday Times.*

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WHITEAWAYS

WEB-FOOTED DOGS IN LONDON.

ARRIVED WITH A CRATE OF SNAKES.

ABYSSINIAN LAND TERRIERS.

Two unknown dogs with ducks' feet that jumped out of a crate full of snakes newly arrived from Africa astonished the dog world at the £100,000 Kennel Club show at the Crystal Palace.

They are hairless dogs with webbed feet like ducks, which enable them to "swim" in the fine sand of the Abyssinian desert.

The story of these remarkable dogs, which had never been seen before here, was told the *Evening Standard* by Mr. L. Cura, of Bathcourt, E.C., who won the second prize in the foreign dog class with them.

"I received a consignment of reptiles from Abyssinia," he said, "and when I opened a crate full of snakes, these two extraordinary little dogs jumped out.

"I did not know whether I had to deal with a new variety of four-legged reptiles or baby dragons, but I found they were puppy dogs which by some extraordinary mistake had been mixed up with the snakes.

"Some one on board the ship had fed them, and the snakes were lethargic, and had not hurt them. I called them Turo and Nemo.

"I have had inquiries made in Abyssinia, and find that they are Abyssinian sand terriers. They are used for guarding camps in the desert, and the duck-like webbing between their toes enables them to get a grip for running on the land."

The dogs are the size of small fox-terriers.

Great Fighters.

In startling contrast were the Pyrenean mountain dogs, specially trained to fight wolves, never shown before in England.

"I got them from peasants in the Pyrenees," Sir Cato Worsfold, their owner.

"They have double claws on their middle toe to enable them to climb mountains. They are tremendous fighters, and the father and mother of this dog, Jer de Soum, killed many wolves single-handed."

Sir Cato's dogs won the first prize in the foreign class.

The 5,803 dogs at the show—the biggest number ever entered—were worth about £100,000.

H. G. WELLS TALKS TO AMERICA.

"A PROUD BUT ISOLATED OSTRICH."

Mr. H. G. Wells, in an article published in the *Sunday Express*, styled "Some Plain Words to Americans," says it is time Americans realized that they are not a sacred people and that they are as much entitled to be criticized as they like criticizing others.

"There is a clearer sense of freedom and frankness personified in the discussions on the European side of the Atlantic," he states.

"It has been possible for Americans to discuss the rights and the wrongs of British justice in India, Ireland and Egypt, without provoking vehement denial of their liberty to do so.

"I admit the immense superiority of the Americans in most things; to mention only a few, they win hands down on films, "fivers," steel construction, advertisements, debt-collecting, Bunker Hill and bath-rooms."

Oxford "Bags."

Oxford "bags" were a plagiarism from America.

"I was not at Bunker Hill when Senator Borah stormed that position and licked chaps like me to Hell," states Mr. Wells.

Friendly European critics of the United States were impressed by the fact that the elementary education of the American citizen was cheap and poor, and unfitted him for his proper role in the world.

The methods of democracy used by the United States were crude and ineffective; they were hampering the moral and the intellectual development of what is still the greatest and most promising of human communities.

Clumsy Sense Of Justice.

"Finally," he adds, "the American sense of justice is clumsy and confused. It does not dispose of such criticisms merely to say that they come from a 'poor boob,' or that the whole world outside the United States is just a wilderness of 'poor boobs.'"

Mr. Wells winds up that he has such a loyal feeling for the American eagle that he is unable to think of the bird as anything but aquiline, and does not want that vision replaced by a butt view of a proud but isolated ostrich, invincibly immense, which has swallowed all the gold in the world and is now keeping its head resolutely buried in the sand.

HOW MRS. BORODIN ESCAPED.

A WELL LAID PLOT.

THE PEKING STORY.

The facts of the sensational release of Madame Borodin from captivity in Peking, which affair, despite the many "sidelights" of the vernacular press, has hitherto remained much of a mystery, have been communicated to us from what we have every reason to believe an authentic source, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*.

The person chiefly responsible for Madame Borodin's release was a Portuguese, who was assisted by his Russian and Chinese "wives" and a Russian Jew.

This Portuguese is said to have been approached by the Soviet authorities through his Russian "wife," an active secret agent of the Embassy, and offered the sum of $100,000 to get Madame Borodin out of the hands of the Chinese authorities. An important factor was the Chinese "wife," who is alleged to be a relative of the Judge by whom Madame Borodin was being tried.

A Cash Payment.

With the Chinese woman as a medium, negotiations were opened with the Judge, and after much bargaining the deal appears to have been clinched, presumably by a cash payment.

Having thus arranged matters as regards Chinese justice, the Portuguese next turned to making thorough preparations for the reception of the fugitive and her subsequent escape from the country. A house in an obscure district of the Capital was carefully chosen and a real or fictitious Portuguese passport was somehow obtained or borrowed for the sum of $5,000.

On her release "under amnesty," Madame Borodin was secretly conveyed to the refuge prepared, and stayed there for ten days, after which, with face painted and hair dyed, she was conveyed to Tientsin, in the company of the Portuguese, his Russian "wife" and a Russian Jew.

Assets Liquidated.

At Tientsin she was taken to quarters in the French Concession, and a few days later took boat to Shanghai, *viâ* Dairen, to which port the Portuguese accompanied her. For arranging this passage, he received a further $10,000 from the Soviet authorities.

The Portuguese returned to Peking from Dairen and liquidated all his assets in the Capital, prior to taking up residence elsewhere and is now said to be spending a very happy time with his newly acquired fortune.

It may be recalled that in the revelations of Captain Eugene Pick, which appeared recently in the *North China Daily News*, he stated that he was sent to Shanghai in April last, with the special object of devising ways and means of getting in touch with Madame Borodin and if possible to secure her eventual release by bribery.

He adds that when he reached Shanghai he was told that Soviet agents were already in touch with Madame Borodin through agents in the North, and that there was no need for him to spent money on bribes as she would be released anyway.

It seems possible that the Portuguese passport in question reached North China from Hankow.

BIBLE STORIES!

VIGOROUSLY ATTACKED BY BISHOP GORE.

Bishop Gore, in a remarkable sermon delivered in Grosvenor Chapel, Mayfair, spoke of the credibility of some of the Old Testament stories, and quoted Tolstoy's saying that "the Jews are masters of story telling."

"We are nourishing a vain hope if we suppose that the early chapters of Genesis or the stories about Daniel and Enoch are ever going to be accepted as history.

"They have none of the characteristics of history as real science has learned to detect them, and it is no good kicking against facts. We will merely delay the necessary adjustment of Christianity to the new world of ideas by going on murmuring and perplexing the minds of our children, instead of being perfectly frank with our own minds and with others.

Indisputable Verdicts.

"When we make that heroic resolution we shall find that, if we lose something, we shall have gained more.

"The Old Testament will become not a less profitable, but a more profitable thing, when we admit that, by its nature, it is imperfect and contains a vast deal of barbarism.

"It is no good playing the Canute. You must have the courage frankly to accept the indisputable verdicts of historical science."

FAMINE RELIEF WORK IN CHINA.

HELPING THE FARMERS.

A Training School has been opened near the Tsing Hua University with the object of instructing farmers from villages of the district how to organise themselves into co-operative credit societies. Already 129 villages in that "hsien" have formed such organisations and during the last four years the Famine Relief Commission has lent them about $60,000 and not a cent so far has been lost. The local farmers are thus saved from the clutches of money-lenders, who in the past lent them money at the exorbitant rate of 36 per cent per annum, where the Commission makes loans to the co-operative societies at 5½ per cent. and they relend the money to the individual farmers at 10 per cent. Farmers are thus enabled to purchase seeds, agricultural implements and other necessities at reasonable rates and as the money is returned to the Commission they can reloan it to other farmers.

The young farmers at present attending this course number about twenty, but this will shortly be increased to sixty and they will be given a three-months' intensive course, covering not only the principles of co-operation but accounting, auditing, practical methods of model farming, etc. They can then return to their native villages and establish societies and develop the principles taught them.

Fares And All Expenses Paid.

Teachers from the Yen Ching and Ching Hua Universities are giving their services free. The farmers attend these courses as guests of the Commission, which pays their travelling expenses and offers to pay for the time taken by the course so that the farmers do not suffer too much of a financial burden while receiving the training.

Irrigation.

An irrigation canal is being constructed from the eastern bank of the Yung Ting Ho. The main canal and drainage canal will be more than twelve kilometres in length and with laterals and sub-laterals the water will be conducted altogether for over 50 kilometres and will irrigate 70,000 mow or 11,000 acres.

The entire system has been surveyed and constructed under the Commission, which has advanced about $120,000 to an Irrigation Association, which will repay this sum in seventeen years out of the water rentals it obtains from the farmers around, who will pay $1 per mow per annum for the water they use.

A great many persons who would otherwise be unemployed are working on the construction of these irrigation works while the scheme when in progress will increase food products and ease the question of food supply in that and the surrounding areas.—*P. and T. Times.*

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

INCREASE OF BRITISH CANDIDATES.

The improvement in the numbers and quality of British candidates for the Indian Civil Service last year and in 1925 is shown to be well maintained by an analysis of the results. Of the 236 candidates who put their names down for India in the concurrent open examination for the Home, Indian, and Colonial Services, 112 were Europeans, as compared with 93 last year and 71 in 1925.

Of the candidates who obtained the first 50 places in the I.C.S. competition, 36 are Europeans and 14 Indians. Of the 36 Europeans 16 were at Oxford, 15 at Cambridge, three at Edinburgh, and one each at Glasgow and Trinity College, Dublin. Of the 31 Oxford and Cambridge men, 21 were either scholars or exhibitioners of their colleges, and 26 took either a first or a second in their triposes. The following schools, among others, were represented in the list:—Eton (two men), Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, Marlborough, Cheltenham (two), Haileybury, Clifton, Westminster, Bradfield (three), Merchant Taylors', Malvern, Bedford, Sedbergh (two), and the Edinburgh Academy (three).

Another satisfactory feature is the further re-establishment of the family tradition in continuity of service in the I.C.S. The placed candidates include a son of Sir Havilland Le Mesurier, sometime acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa; a son of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, late Judicial Commissioner in Sind; and a son of Mr. A. H. Vernede, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and nephew of the poet Mr. R. V. Vernede.

A competitive examination will be held at Allahabad for the purpose of bringing up the total recruitment of British Indians for the year to the same number as the European recruitment, which is obtained exclusively by the open competition in London.

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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE *HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS*, PUBLISHED TO-DAY, CONTAINS THE REPORT OF THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE STUDENTS OF THE SUN YAT SEN UNIVERSITY IN CANTON BY GENERAL LI TSAI-HSIN.

The address outlined very clearly General Li's policy. He referred to the stupidity of boycotts and pointed out that no good was achieved by the students placarding the streets with posters and shouting watch-words.

An attempt has been made recently by a few extremists in Canton to revive the boycott movement, but they are receiving no support from any official quarter and their efforts are obviously failing.

At the opening of Parliament this week, Sir Austen Chamberlain referred to the somewhat critical position of affairs in Canton. The reports in the *WEEKLY* tend to show that the crisis has been successfully passed and that there are reasonably good prospects now of a period of peaceful Government.

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WANG CHING WEI.

PROBABLE DEPARTURE FOR SHANGHAI.

THE PARTY CONFERENCE."

WAR AGAINST TANG SENG CHI.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

According to one of the party organs of the Kuomintang, the Political Council in Canton have already declared war against General Tang Seng Chi, of Hunan, and one of the detachments of the army commanded by General Li Tsai Hsin has already entered Hunan territory and captured the small town of Yucheng and also the city of Ichang. General Wong Shiu Hung is to command the anti-Tang Seng Chi army on the field in Hunan.

As there is to be a clash between Canton and Hankow, as desired by Nanking, Canton will be looked upon as an ally of Nanking, and the fourth session of the Kuomintang Party, therefore, will most likely be held in Shanghai, a neutral place. At least, a preliminary session of the Party will be held there. On this account, Mr. Wang Ching Wei and Mrs. Liao Chung Hoi, two party leaders who recently arrived at Canton, may depart again for Shanghai.

The days of Bolshevism are now over in Canton and the doctrines of the Soviet are unpopular. It is a crime for labour unions to adopt the red flag as their standard. In the days when M. Borodin was chief adviser to the Kuomintang in his capacity as High Commissioner for the Soviets in South China, even the Kuomintang troops in Canton had to have red neckties and red hat bands.

THE BOYCOTT.

[BY A SHAMEEN CORRESPONDENT.]

November 10th.

It is generally understood that the boycott is to be suppressed and all cargo confiscated returned to the owners.

Your Chinese correspondent mentioned that Mr. Wang Ching Wei and Mr. T. V. Soong paid a visit to Shameen the other day and called upon the French and American Consuls. That is quite true, but they called upon the British Consul-General also. Mr. Brenan was not in the Consulate at the time but he returned the call the next day. Mr. Wang Ching Wei speaks excellent French.

Mr. Brenan, who was contemplating the possibility of leave in February next, will now stay in Canton for another year. The British community are delighted for Mr. Brenan has worked untiringly in British interests and his work is highly appreciated. Probably the only person who is sorry that the Consul-General's leave has been postponed is Mr. Brenan himself. That may perhaps sound a little unsympathetic but it is true.

ARMISTICE DAY.

The programme arranged for Armistice Day is as follows:

10.30 a.m.—Service at Christ Church, Shameen.

11.30 a.m.—Parade and March Past of "B" Co., King's Own Scottish Borderers.

12 Noon.—The Members of the Canton Club will be "At Home" in the Club.

4.45 p.m.—Gymnastic Display on the Football Ground by "B" Company, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

9.15 p.m.—Boxing Tournament on the Football Ground.

VICTORIA GAOL SENSATION.

CONVICTS ESCAPE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

PRISON GARB DISCARDED.

LIVELY INCIDENT AFTER CHURCH SERVICE.

In broad daylight yesterday another sensational escape from the Victoria Gaol was successfully effected by four Chinese convicts. How the convicts climbed the wall is still a mystery.

We learned from an unofficial source that a gang of prisoners was attending Church Service in an open yard on the South-east portion of the gaol at about 4.45 or 5 p.m. The service lasted about half-an-hour and when the padre left, a muster of the convicts revealed that four were missing.

The escaped convicts' clothes were found lying at the foot of a wall which separates the gaol from a small lane running into Staunton Street. This wall is the lowest which surrounds the gaol and it is surmised that the prisoners must have scaled it to gain their liberty.

Another problem is how the prisoners could have got over the wall, as the top of it is spiked with broken glass, and where they got a change of clothing.

Another puzzle which confronts the Police is that the escape must have been effected between 4.45 p.m. and 5 p.m., when it was still daylight and many pedestrians were about.

Two of the escaped men were undergoing a long sentence. One was sentenced to 10 years in 1925 while the other's sentence was under 10 years. The other two were "short-term men." The four of them were faced with banishment on the expiry of their terms.

Other Escapes Recalled.

The present affair, although a bold one in that it took place in daylight, does not compare with the sensational incident when four prisoners broke gaol in the early part of 1920. In that bold bid for liberty a European warder named Speed and an Indian warder were murdered.

Following this was the attempt of two long-term prisoners who tried to dig a tunnel in their cells leading to the yard. They had been working on it for some time until one day Warder West heard them burrowing and upset their plans.

Another similar incident took place in the early part of this year when two of the *Suming* pirates made a last bid for freedom. They snatched a pistol from a warder, and although their escape was frustrated, they nevertheless succeeded in wounding the warder.

ROBBED TWICE IN ONE NIGHT.

A WOMAN'S MISPLACED FRIENDSHIP.

A story of misplaced friendship was related at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday when Lo Liu, a Chinese woman, charged Wong Ho, another woman, and three men not in custody, with stealing her jewellery and money to a total value of $242, and with receiving a pair of gold rattan bangles stolen from the complainant.

In outlining the case against the defendant, a police officer stated that complainant, who lives at Cheungchau, and had been acquainted with the defendant for some three years, was invited to come to Shamshuipo. On her arrival she was treated kindly by the defendant and a man named Leung Yuk who took her to the pictures and a restaurant. Late that night complainant was taken through several streets, when two other confederates, armed with a revolver and dagger, robbed her of her money and jewellery while her companions assisted in holding her. With the departure of the armed men, her two companions told her to come to the Police Station to make a report, but on the way robbed her of a pair of ear-rings which she had still left and pushed her into a gutter.

After a report had been made to the police the defendant was seen walking with a man at Kowloon City. When a constable approached them the man ran away, but the woman was caught with the stolen bangles in her possession.

Defendant was remanded for one week.

TROUBLE ON THE "PAUL BEAU."

INTERESTING EVIDENCE AT THE POLICE COURT.

ACTIVITIES OF AN UNRECOGNISED SEAMEN'S UNION IN HONG KONG.

OWNERS OF THE VESSEL INTIMIDATED.

Some interesting facts were brought to light at the Central Magistracy yesterday when the Chinese steward of the s.s. *Paul Beau*, and seven others who were on board without permission, were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with holding an illegal meeting.

It was stated that there is an organization in Hong Kong known as the "Canton, Hong Kong, Swatow and Kongmoon Seamen's Union." This Union, although not recognised, has already shown some sign of activity and is alleged to have interfered in the trouble between the steward and the captain of the *Paul Beau*. That this Union has some influence was clear from the statement made by Mr. Lindsell that the owners of the *Paul Beau* had apparently "gone back" on the master of the vessel by tacitly allowing the gathering on board. A representative of the owners, called as a witness yesterday, was reluctant to disclose what had actually transpired although Mr. Lindsell threatened to send him to gaol.

The steward was charged with absenting himself from duty without permission and with participating in an unauthorised meeting on board. The seven other defendants were charged with being on board without permission and also with holding an unauthorised meeting.

At yesterday's hearing Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask appeared for the sixth defendant and Mr. Duncan McCallum for the steward. At the outset Chief Det.-Insp. Reynolds informed the Court that the charge of holding a meeting on board would be withdrawn. To the other charges, the defendants entered a plea of "not guilty."

Capt. Hugh Haskin Williams, master of the s.s. *Paul Beau*, a vessel on the Canton run, said that the steward on October 25th informed him that he had had an offer of a job as compradore on one of the steamers on the Bangkok run. He consequently wished to leave the *Paul Beau*, and offered to put in his place the No. 1 pantry boy.

Witness replied that the matter would have to be referred to the Canton Seamen's Union, as the owners looked upon the Canton organization as an employment agency and also as a registry office for the crew. He, however, agreed to allow the pantry boy to take the steward's place temporarily until the matter had been referred to Canton. As the duty of a steward was a responsible one, it was necessary that someone nominate the pantry boy for the job.

Witness left for Canton the next day with the pantry boy acting as steward. On arrival at Canton he took the boy to the Seamen's Union and laid the matter before the "Sub-Committee for subsequent report to the Decision Committee." Later he was informed that the "Decision Committee" could not allow the boy to take on the steward's job, as the Union had a steward on the "waiting list," and it was the rule of the Union to give the job to the first one on the waiting list.

Being unable to engage the boy, Captain Williams returned to Hong Kong and told the steward that he could not resign until such time as a new steward had been provided by the Canton Union. The Union at Canton wrote that as the "Communists had muddled up" the working arrangements of the Union, it would be impossible to get a steward just then and later they warned him against trusting the pantry boy with the job. Capt. Williams said he had no alternative but to hand the keys of the stores over to the purser and ask him to issue the stores as required.

On October 30th, Capt. Williams was told that the purser had gone to Canton and had taken the keys of the stores with him. The steward then came on board and demanded his belongings but the Captain could not meet this demand as the key to the cabin had also been taken away by the purser. The same night, witness returned to the ship and found a letter, in most offensive terms, addressed to him by the "Canton, Hong Kong, Swatow and Kongmoon Union."

Two days later the steward returned to the ship and told the Captain that he was willing to resume duty. Witness was agreeable but told the defendant that he would have to consult with the Canton Union first. On that trip the steward sailed with the ship and on arrival at Canton, Capt. Williams gave him a letter to the Union telling them that he was willing to allow the steward to rejoin the ship.

The steward went on shore but returned to say that he was not going to Canton any more. Capt. Williams became exasperated and told the steward that he would have to remain on the ship as steward or finish with it entirely. He began to realize that the steward wanted the job but at the same time wished to be away from the ship and to allow the work to be done by proxy.

On November 3rd, the steward wrote to the owners saying that he had sustained serious loss in his business owing to the keys having been taken away by the purser for two days. During those two days, he said he could not sell any stores and he asked for compensation. The same night Capt. Williams saw a crowd of Chinese with the steward in the Chinese saloon. Later a representative of the owners went into witness's cabin and told witness that the men in the saloon had made certain demands, one of which was that the steward should retain his job and receive compensation for his losses. Failing compliance the ship would be held up. Capt. Williams refused to comply and settled the matter by telephoning for the Police. Meanwhile the representative had a hurried conversation with the owners and returned to witness to say that the Police would not be needed, as the men were willing to leave the ship.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCallum, Capt. Williams said that as far as he knew the Chinese Seamen's Union was formed in 1922.

Mr. Lindsell:—Yes, but it appears that the Union has been frequently re-organised with disastrous results to the previous organisers.

Mr. McCallum (to witness): Do you know what the organisation in Hong Kong is?—I do not.

Mr. Callum:—Do you know that the Hong Kong one is in conflict with the one in Canton?—No.

Chou Tau, a representative of the owners of the *Paul Beau*, said that the dispute between the Captain and the steward was first brought to his notice on November 29th. He went on board the ship the same afternoon and a letter purporting to have come from the Canton, Hong Kong, Swatow and Kongmoon Union was handed to him by a *joki*. The letter was in the nature of a complaint from this Union saying that the steward had lost a great amount of trade owing to the keys of his stores being taken away by the purser. The letter asked for immediate compensation.

On November 3rd, witness went on board to discuss the matter with the steward. He saw only the ship's people on board.

Mr. Lindsell: The Captain said that there were five or six strangers on board?—Yes, there were some people in the saloon, but that was quite usual.

When pressed further by the Magistrate, witness said he remembered that the steward had mentioned that a representative from a Union was on board.

Mr. Lindsell:—Did you see him?—No.

Mr. Lindsell:—Oh, what a liar you are. Do you want to go to gaol? If you keep on telling lies I will send you to gaol.

Coming to the agreement which the owners had signed with the steward, this witness said that he went on board the *Paul Beau* on November 5th, and signed the agreement on behalf of the owners. His signature were witnessed and that of the steward by the No. 1 fireman. No one else was mentioned in the agreement.

A copy of the agreement was handed to the interpreter for examination and it was found that a "representative on duty, named Leung Kong" was mentioned in the document.

Mr. Lindsell:—Who is this Leung Kong. His name is mentioned in the document?—He wrote the document. I do not know him.

Mr. Lindsell:—Were the documents prepared in your presence?—Yes.

Mr. Lindsell:—Who prepared them?—A stranger.

Mr. Lindsell:—What does a "representative on duty" mean then?—I do not know.

Mr. Lindsell:—You know perfectly well that that document was prepared by a member of the new organization, and with that organization your Company agreed to settle the matter?—No reply.

(Continued on next Column.)

Witness was then pressed for his opinion whether or not the steward was in the right. His reply was that it was wrong to take the keys away from the steward.

Mr. Lindsell:—Was it then by the tacit consent of your Company that this party were on board?—The Company had no objection to their going on board.

The Magistrate said that it was obvious from this witness' evidence that the people had gone on board by the tacit consent of the owners, and it was also apparent that the Company had gone back on the Captain of the vessel by treating with the new organization which is not recognised in the Colony.

Insp. Reynolds told the Court that the owners had been intimidated, but even then, the Captain should have been approached for permission before the defendants could board the ship.

Mr. Lindsell said the defendants could still be charged with boarding the ship without permission, but the fact that the Company countenanced it, affected the penalty. It was quite obvious that the Company had gone back on the master of the ship.

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth defendants were fined $10 for boarding the vessel without permission. The steward and another defendant were remanded until next Thursday afternoon. Their bail of $1,000, was reduced to $100.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

MR. HODGSON RESUMES PRACTICE AS A SOLICITOR.

A welcome was extended by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Weed) at the Summary Court yesterday morning to Mr. P. M. Hodgson, who appeared in Court after an absence of nearly twelve years. Mr. Hodgson, was representing a plaintiff in a partnership action. He was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England, in 1904, and in 1907 entered the Government Service in Hong Kong as a solicitor of the Supreme Court in this Colony. He was appointed Assistant Crown Solicitor in 1911, and was acting Crown Solicitor from 1913 to 1914.

He later left the Government Service, joining the Union Insurance Society of Canton, and afterwards became a share broker. Last month he entered into partnership with Dr. S. W. Tso, solicitor, of Pedder Building.

FALSE ALARM.

NOT A PIRACY.

Fears that another steamer had been pirated were aroused yesterday when the Chinese steamer *Tai Sze Ma*, plying between Kwang Chow Wan and Hong Kong arrived in port.

The Captain stated that in the vicinity of St. John's Island he saw a number of junks lying around the s.s. *Yan On*, another Chinese steamer on the same run. As his ship is not fitted with wireless he could not get into communication with the other vessel, and as he suspected piracy he was afraid to go alongside her.

A few hours later, however, the *Yan On* arrived in Hong Kong, going to a buoy at noon. It was then ascertained that there had been no piracy or trouble of any kind.

PROMINENT BELGIAN'S MARRIAGE.

CEREMONY AT LOCAL CHURCH.

A wedding of considerable interest to the Belgian community took place yesterday morning at St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, the bridegroom being Baron Baudoin Guillaume, and the bride Madame Phillipon, who arrived earlier in the morning on the M.M. liner *Porthos*.

His Lordship Bishop Valtorta performed the ceremony, assisted by Father d'Ayala, with Father Riganti presiding at the organ.

The bride was given away by M. C. Lem, the manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine. M. Dufaure de la Prade, the French Consul, and M. G. Bolsius, the Belgian Consul, were witnesses.

Amongst those present at the ceremony and the reception which followed at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant were Mrs. W. T. Southorn, wife of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Dr. Wagner, the German Consul, and prominent members of the French and Belgian communities.

Baron Guillaume is at the present time on a special mission to the Far East in connection with the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient. He is a brother of the present Belgian Envoy Plenipotentiary to Peking.

Lane Crawford DRESS COLLARS.

This new shape has been expressly designed for the man who has yet to be convinced that absolute comfort and correct style can be mated in a dress collar. A shade less deep than usual, it has bold wings with a pronounced droop in keeping with to-day's trend.

SHAPE 27 BACK 1½" FRONT 1¾"

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANLING HUNT.

DRAUGHT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the AUTUMN MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1927 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from Dr. F. PIERCE GROVE, The Polo Club, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will CLOSE at NOON, SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1927. [5518

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ANNUAL BALL:
WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOV., 1927,
AT 9.30 P.M.

MEMBERS and GUESTS are Reminded that PRACTICE DANCES for ST. ANDREW'S BALL will be held at the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, 15TH INSTANT, and TUESDAY, 22ND INSTANT, from 5.30 to 7 P.M.

It is requested by the Committee that No Children be brought on these Occasions and that Dancing Shoes be worn by all Dancers.

Members who have not yet sent in their Lists of Guests are requested kindly to do so as soon as possible.

E. M. BRYDEN,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
c/o LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Hong Kong, 10th November, 1927. [5517

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1927 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries will CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON on TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1927. [5512

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "PORTHOS."

BRINGING CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, &c., ALSO CARGO FROM COGNAC EX S.S. "TETUAN."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 18th November, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th November, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.
Hong Kong, 9th Nov., 1927. [55 5

WE Require FLAT and HOUSES in CENTRAL, KOWLOON and above MAY ROAD LEVEL, Hong Kong. Will Landlords interested send particulars to SMALL INVESTORS TEL. C. 4630?

FLATS TO LET

46/52, NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.

APPLY TO
S. J. DAVID & CO.
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
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[25

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HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1926.
Revised by Members.
PRICE ... — $5.
HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

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GIFT — LA MERITA
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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1927

THE CANTON STRIKE COMMITTEE.

THE Canton Authorities, according to the statement made by our Chinese correspondent yesterday, have at last definitely determined to disband the Strike committee. We hope they will carry out their resolution without undue delay for as our correspondent truly remarks "this organisation will long be remembered as one of the most unwise and undesirable ever allowed to exist."

It is inconceivable to the foreigner that a huge crowd of men and women—60,000 originally and gradually dwindling to half that number—should have been allowed to live on public funds for more than two years. It is stated, of course, that the people left their work in 1925, if not actually at the behest of the Government, at any rate for patriotic motives, and that consequently they had to be cared for. Be that as it may, it is obvious that as soon as the strike was over they should have been encouraged to look for employment again and as an incentive to the search all public support should, after a reasonable time, have been withdrawn. But this line was not taken. A few months of idleness, with free board and lodging, enabled the strikers to band themselves together into a huge organisation with a long list of officials functioning as the Strike committee who presumably were responsible for the sums, reputed to be as much as $10,000 a day, which the Government provided for the upkeep of their flock. What possibilities for graft! How difficult to get rid of such an association once it had taken firm root! It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that these unemployed, skilfully used and directed by their leaders, have been at the heart of all the disturbances in Canton since the original boycott started. Naturally they were a force to be reckoned with when opinions on political issues were sharply divided, and unprincipled politicians of whom, unfortunately, there are many, have truckled to them and entered into all manner of pledges in order to secure their support. The promise made long since that a bonus of $100 would be paid to each of the strikers before they were disbanded was a weak-kneed procedure. It gave the strikers some sort of recognised position and a weapon which could be used against the Government. Whenever a proposal for disbandment was made, and the subject has been brought up times out of number, this promise was always brought forward and there was a great deal of wild talk about the consequences which would follow solemn pledges being broken.

At last, however, judging by all reliable reports, the Authorities are going to face the difficulty boldly. The police have discovered that there are actually very few of the original strikers now in Canton. Many of them were honest workers and these, during the course of two years, have gradually been absorbed in different occupations. The army of unemployed, however, is still of large proportions because the vacancies created by those leaving have immediately been filled by the no'er do wells who have been attracted from all parts by the prospect of free rice. Their incorporation in the army could doubtless easily be manœuvred by those whose interest it was to keep the army in being. The first steps to be taken by the police, therefore, will be investigation followed by registration. Those who cannot prove that they were among the strikers of 1925 will be asked to go and not to stand upon the order of their going. In this way, it is believed the great majority will be accounted for. The others the Government will pay off according to the needs of each individual case, and as over two years of free board and lodging have already been provided further heavy and legitimate claims upon the public purse are not anticipated.

The Government are to be congratulated upon their action. The strike committee has been an incubus on the administration and a constant drain upon the City's financial resources. While it remained peace and order were impossibilities.

One Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever was notified to the Authorities during the 24 hours ended November 9th.

Practice dances for St. Andrew's Ball will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and Tuesday, the 22nd inst., from 5.30 to 7 p.m.

A social gathering will be held in the Cathedral Hall on Sunday after Evensong (6 p.m.). A cordial welcome is extended to all Service men and others.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Branch of the Boy Scouts Association will be held on Wednesday, November 16th, at 5.15 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral Hall.

A sixteen-year-old Chinese girl was seriously injured when she fell from the roof of No. 279, Portland Street, Yaumati, into the roadway. She was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

A coolie was taken to the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday from the Hon San godown, West Point, suffering from injuries received through a bag of rice falling on him whilst he was at work.

A demonstration of a "Seafoam" Fire Fighting Apparatus will be given at the North Point Installation of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd., to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock.

A report made to the police from the Italian Convent, St. Francis' Yard, Wanchai, states that burglars entered the chapel on Wednesday afternoon, and took two carpets and two brass candle stands, the total value being $57.

All departments of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., will be closed to-day. The Hong Kong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, etc., will be open for the purpose of dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

To-night and to-morrow night the "Thracians," a concert party from H.M.S. *Thracian*, will give a variety entertainment at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre. Judging by the programme, the entertainment should be a good one.

As the Yaumati ferry boat *Man Yee* was crossing the harbour to the Hong Kong side on Wednesday morning, a Chinese passenger jumped overboard. A member of the crew dived in and rescued the man, who was later sent to hospital.

A hawker, who appeared before the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for selling his wares within market limits, was stated to have had his licence cancelled last year. By giving a different name and address he managed to obtain another licence for this year. The man was fined $5.

A coolie employed by the Fah Kay Knitting Factory, Portland Street, Yaumati, was sent on Wednesday to deliver a package of singlets valued at $200 to the Kwong Sang shop in Queen's Road Central. The manager of the factory subsequently found that the goods did not reach his clients, nor has the coolies been seen again.

One of the Kowloon Magistracy coolies was the complainant in a case yesterday in which a Chinese girl was charged with the theft of a pair of trousers. The defendant, it was alleged, had taken the trousers from the compound while leaving the Court. Sentence of seven days' imprisonment, with the option of a fine of $5 was imposed.

Taking advantage of his position as shroff at a stall kept by a woman at the Mongkok Market, a Chinese youth absconded with $183 which he had collected from customers. He was subsequently arrested, on being brought before the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning he volunteered to repay the money as soon as he received it from his parents in the country. His Worship remanded the defendant for one week.

Resealing of probate of the will of the late Mr. Thomas Boyd, a planter in the Federated Malay States, who died at Worplesdon Golf Links, on January 10th, this year, has been granted to Mr. L. R. Andrews, solicitor, the attorney of Mr. Eric Thomas Boyd, son of deceased, and the sole executor. Estate left in Hong Kong is valued at $22,460, and estate in the United Kingdom at £38,820. The whole of the estate is to be divided between the widow and children.

PROPERTY SALE.

BUILDING AT SHAMSHUIPO.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, by order of the mortgagee, sold No. 92, Apliu Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.

This property, which has an area of 733 square feet, and carries an annual Crown rental of $4, is held for the residue of the term of 75 years, from July 1st, 1898, with a right of renewal for a further term of 24 years.

Bidding opened at $3,500, and after two bids, Mr. Pun Kam Sing became the purchaser for $3,700.

XMAS PARCEL MAIL.

A RECORD.

The Christmas parcel mail for Home closed yesterday evening at the General Post Office.

The mail had not been fully checked late last evening, and precise figures were not available, but it was ascertained that the mail established a record, beating last year's figures, which had been a record up till that time.

Posting was exceedingly heavy all through yesterday, but, as usual, there was the last minute rush. The staff were employed on checking and sorting work for hours after the mail closed, and were hard at it again first thing this morning.

In addition to attending to the Home parcel mail, there will also be inward mails from Home *viâ* Suez and *viâ* Siberia to deal with this morning.

FOLK MUSIC.

MUSICALE AT HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

The third of the series of eleven musicales arranged for the winter season was held at the Helena May Institute yesterday evening. There was a large attendance, and the audience thoroughly appreciated the excellent programme of folk music which was given. Owing to indisposition, Mr. Hopkins was unable to sing. His place was taken by Mrs. Womack.

The musicale opened with the old English songs "Dashing Away with the Smoothing Iron" (Somerset Arr.), and "Strawberry Fair" (arranged by Cecil Sharp), these items being given by pupils from the Garrison School. Mrs. Womack contributed "No, John," and sang again later in the programme.

The quartette "It was a Lover and his Lass," given by Mrs. Davenport Browne, Mrs. Russell Brown, and Mr. Hargreaves Brown and Mr. Richards was much enjoyed.

Mrs. H. Balean is always a welcome contributor at any local concert, and she was warmly applauded for her violin solo "Zigeunerweism" (Sarasate). The Garrison School girls contributed the choruses "Sweet Nightingale" and "Blow away the Morning Dew," and Mrs. Russell Brown also sang.

The programme was concluded with the quartette, "The Ash Grove."

The Garrison School pupils taking part in the concert were: Cynthia Bowes, Doris Booker, Nan Crossman, Freda Stock, Winnifred Stock, Chella Hall, Joan Hays, Joan Leppard, Grace Woods, Myriam Lea, Constance Sulley.

Miss Enid Jannaway accompanied.

TROOPSHIP COMES AND GOES.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRES LEAVE FOR THE NORTH.

The troopship *Somersetshire* arrived in port on Wednesday, berthing at Holt's Wharf. She brought a large draft of men for the 1st Northamptonshires. The troops disembarked and marched *viâ* Nathan Road to Shamshuipo, where the Northamptons were quartered.

The battalion, now brought up to strength, embarked on the *Somersetshire* the same evening, and left for the North.

The transport is due back here again next week, and will then take certain units Home.

The Scots Guards, at Lowu, and the Queen's Royal Regt. are the only infantry battalions now in the Colony, in addition to the regular garrison, the King's Own Scottish Borderers. The Queen's Regt. took the place of the Northamptonshires at Shamshuipo yesterday.

MORE LEYLAND "LIONS" ARRIVE.

KOWLOON BUS COMPANY'S ADDITIONS.

Eight more Leyland "Lions" will be shortly added to the motor bus fleet of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company. The chassis of these have already arrived, and the bodies of the cars are expected shortly from Calcutta. In addition another two Leylands, and one Morris and one Vulcan chassis are also on the way out for this Company.

When the new vehicles take the road the small buses will be gradually withdrawn.

WEATHER REPORT.

The report issued by the Observatory at 5.36 last evening stated: The anti-cyclone is central between the mouth of the Yangtsze and S. Japan. Moderate monsoon will continue over the China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, fine.

ARMISTICE DAY.

Turn up your speeding hour-glass, Father Time,
And stay your sickle bold!
We would step back into the Past's pale clime,
Till nine long years are told;
Back to a day when all the world, in awe
And wonder, held its breath,
Then woke to joy, that battle fiends no more
Might steep youth's flowers in death!

What say unthinking tongues! That we forget
Those tears, and tragic mirth,
That met in tense-drawn ecstasy, and yet
To thankful prayer gave birth!
Nay! Not in hopeless pessimism's tone
Is greatest love expressed.—
The souls who passed, to make that day our own,
Know who remember best!

Not by persistent sighs and gloomy mien,
Nor yet in trifling play,
Tend we the soil that keeps their memory green
For ever and a day.
Only a thought that wings beyond the blue,
Only a silent prayer,
And we are sure they know, and count us true,
Who watch us Over There!

Then let us tread to-day the Past's dry mosses,
And glimpse those days grown old!—
See how the poppies flame among the crosses,
Cheery and staunch and bold!
Symbol of highest love, for love to copy,
Though Time his race may run,—
So Memory blooms, as blooms the loyal poppy,
Till setting of Life's sun!

GLADYS JACKSON.

Hong Kong.

POPPY DAY FUND.

SPLENDID START BY U.S.R.C.

LAST YEAR'S TOTAL MORE THAN DOUBLED.

A splendid start in the collection for the Poppy Day Fund was made at the fete organised by the U.S.R.C. yesterday.

Last year an afternoon's tennis tournament produced $500. This year a drive was made for $1,000 and as the result of the splendid work done by an enterprising fete sub-committee, headed by the indefatigable honorary secretary, Captain Charles, this sum and more was obtained. Before the afternoon's programme was concluded the collections had reached almost $1,000 thanks to the liberal response made by the members and ladies who entered for the games and the raffles. The evening entertainment helped to swell the fund considerably and by the time the fete was over the approximate total was $1,200.

The fete opened at 2.30 p.m. with a tennis tournament which consisted of Mixed Doubles and Men's Doubles. The tournament proved to be extremely popular and attracted a large number of competitors who engaged one another on the American Tournament system. Pairs were drawn for and eventually Mrs. Lynch and Lieut. Hale won the Mixed Doubles and Major Lucas and Capt. Murray won the Men's Doubles. In the former event twenty-one pairs took part and were divided into three sections of seven pairs each. In the Men's Doubles fourteen pairs competed.

In the meantime a Bridge Competition was held indoors, commencing at 3.30. Bridge did not perhaps prove as popular as the tennis outside, but it certainly contributed a good deal to the fund which was the main consideration. Mrs. Summers and Mr. R. E. Lindsell were the most successful in their respective classes.

The Raffle was well patronised. The draw was as follows:—

1st	Prize	Ticket No.	8
2nd	,, ...	,, ,,	492
3rd	,, ...	,, ,,	375
4th	,, ...	,, ,,	576
5th	,, ...	,, ,,	473
6th	,, ...	,, ,,	197

In the evening a most enjoyable dance was held in the Club rooms; the attendance numbered 130. The coffee stall was opened at midnight and, needless to say, full justice was done to the sandwiches and other fare provided.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

When the signal gun is fired at 11 a.m. the customary two minutes silence will be observed in the Colony.

A commemoration service will be held at St. John's Cathedral at 9.45 a.m. The service will open with the processional hymn "Thy Kingdom Come O God." An address will be given by the Rev. L. Webb, Chaplain to the Forces. Kling's Recessional will be sung and then the Buglers of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will sound the Last Post and Reveille. The Service will be attended by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Government Officials, Members of Councils, military and naval units, and members of the public.

The collection will be for St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Sailors and Soldiers.

War Memorial.

At the conclusion of the service the Choir and Clergy, followed by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, and the congregation will proceed to the War Memorial outside the Cathedral, where His Excellency will lay a wreath.

At The Cenotaph.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will lay a wreath on behalf of the Colonial Government, and others on behalf of the Navy and Army, Air Force, Ex-Service Men, the British Legion and local Societies. Units from H.M. Navy, and from all regiments in the Colony will be present in addition to representatives of the Volunteer Defence Corps, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Ex-Active Service Men's Association, British Legion, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Foreign, Government and Consular Service, R. A. O. B., Mercantile Marine, and Old Comrades' Association Royal Marines.

Pipers of the K.O.S.B. with drums will play "Flowers of the Forest" shortly before 11 a.m., and then buglers of the 1st Queen's Royal Regt. will sound the "Last Post."

One gun will be fired at 11 a.m. from Murray Parade Ground to mark the beginning to the two minutes silence, and another to mark the end. Buglers of the Queen's will sound the "Reveille," and the band of the K.O.S.B. will sound the "Reveille."

At Fanling.

The usual arrangements are being made for Armistice Day at Fanling. A wreath will be placed on the War Memorial about 9.20 a.m. and bombs will be fired near Sandy's Pulpit at 11 and 11.02 a.m. to indicate the two minutes' silence, during which golfers will cease playing.

There will be the usual street sale of poppies both on the Hong Kong side and in Kowloon conducted by about 150 ladies. There are over 5,000 Flanders Poppies here for sale, and it is hoped to make this year's contribution to the fund from Hong Kong a record one. Poppy Day Posters will be auctioned at the Hong Kong Club and at the Kowloon Cricket Club.

Easma Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association will, as usual, be held at Volunteer Headquarters, at 8 p.m. A company of about 200 is expected. Among the guests will be H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.), H.E. the G.O.C. (Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.), Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., and Paymaster-Comdr. H. Rogers. Lt.-Col. F. Hayley Bell, D.S.O., President of the Association, will preside.

Poppy Day Carnival.

A Poppy Day Carnival is being held at the Cafe Regent to-night and 15 per cent. of the day's proceeds will be given to Earl Haig's Fund.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK TO RESUME NANKING ARMY LEADERSHIP.

INTENDS TO BE PRESENT AT FOURTH KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE.

ADDITIONAL 10,000 NORTHERN TROOPS COPING WITH FENG'S ARMY.

NANKING TROOPS LAUNCH GENERAL ATTACK AGAINST NORTHERNERS.

Though it has not yet been reported that General Chiang Kai Shek has actually arrived in Shanghai from Japan, the native Press publishes that he intends to resume his former post in the Nanking National Army and attend the forthcoming Kuomintang Conference.

Heavy fighting is reported from various points, particularly from Honan. The Northerners have despatched an additional 10,000 troops to cope with Feng's Army, which has been making headway of late.

NANKING ARMY LAUNCH VIGOROUS ATTACK.

(Wah Tze Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, November 10th.

General Li Chung Jan has issued a circular telegram reporting the latest war conditions in the upper Yangtsze Valley. He says that on the 7th inst. the Nanking Army launched a vigorous attack on Tang Seng Chi's troops sat a point between Wu-yuet and Tin Chia Chieh, both of which are situated on the Yangtsze in Eastern Hupeh. Firing lasted the whole day long and the result was decidedly favourable to the Nanking. The Hankow troops lost heavily.

As regards war conditions in Northern Honan, Chihli troops, numbering 10,000, under General Sun Tan Ying, are attempting to cross the Yellow River at Hsin-seng in order to nullify Feng Yu Hsiang's pressure on the Shangtung-Chihli forces now operating on the Lunghai Railway.

General Chang Tsung Chang reports to Tsinan that his Shantung-Chihli forces are fighting Feng Yu Hsiang's troops on the Eastern Honan border. His forces are also strongly defending Chochow and Taining in South-eastern Shantung.

General Chiang Kai Shek is expected at Shanghai shortly, and after his arrival he will resume his former office. He is prepared to attend the 4th Kuomintang Conference to be called in Nanking (or Shanghai) to settle party problems.

SINO-PORTUGUESE TREATY REVISION.

(Wah Tze Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, November 10th.

Mr. Wang Ting Cheng, Chinese Minister to Portugual, has telegraphed to Peking that the existing Sino-Portuguese Treaty will expire next year. With regard to its revision there is vital concern with reference to Macao. He reminds the Peking Government to prepare for the coming treaty negotiations with the Portuguese Government.

The Nanking troops carrying on the Northern expedition claim to have taken Mingkiang, while another detachment has gone to Tingyuen, some 40 miles south-east of Pengpu. They are now attacking Pengpu.

The Nanking troops launched a general attack on the Northerners yesterday. Heavy fighting is centred in the vicinity of Pengpu which has been deserted by the Northerners. General Ho Ying Chien has ordered the mobilisation of all his forces at Nanking, Wuhsih and Shanghai, for despatch to the front.

WHAT NANKING NATIONALISTS CLAIM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10th.

The Nationalist *Kuo Min* news agency claims that the forces of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang have advanced in the vicinity of Hsuchow-fu, that Marshal Sun Chuan Fang has left for Dairen, that Shansi troops captured Siboying on the 5th and that the vanguard captured Hsuanhwa.

ALLEGED BELGIAN LOAN TO MARSHAL CHANG.

NATIONALISTS' PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10th.

The Nationalist *Kuo Min* news agency says that the Nationalist Government has protested against the alleged Belgian Loan of five million gold dollars to Marshal Chang Tso Lin conditionally upon the extension of the Sino-Belgian Commercial Treaty for five years.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

NEARLY £3,000,000 SPENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Captain King said that the official expenditure from army funds on the troops sent to China, up to September 30th, was estimated to be £2,900,000, including expenditure incurred prior to March 31st.

SINGAPORE'S NEW DOCK.

FOURTH SECTION LAUNCHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 10th.

The fourth of the seven sections of the Singapore floating dock has been launched at Wallsend (on the Tyne). It is expected that the remaining three will be launched this year.

ROYAL VISITOR ENJOYS SUBMARINE TRIP.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 9th.

King Feisal, of Irak, and his Prime Minister visited Portsmouth Dockyard to-day. They had a three hours' trip to Spithead in Submarine *L.22*.

AN AIR SERVICE.

FROM FRANCE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

SUBSIDY FOR FRENCH COMPANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Nov. 9th.

The Chamber of Deputies' Finance Committee has agreed to the allocation of a subsidy of 120,000,000 francs for 1928, to the Latocoera Company, for the purpose of establishing an air service between France and South America.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PRECIOUS STONES.

THE BILL ADOPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, Nov. 9th.

A joint sitting of the Senate and Assembly has adopted the Precious Stones Bill, over which there was such controversy recently, the Opposition having introduced a number of amendments

P. & O. SHAREHOLDERS.

AGREE TO RECENT PROPOSAL.

DIRECTORS' VIEWS UPHELD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 10th.

A meeting of the Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Co. has agreed to the proposal submitted recently to the board.

[A Reuter's telegram, dated London, November 1st, stated:—Eminent counsel, including Sir John Simon, have unanimously agreed that the Directors of the P. & O. Company put the true construction on the Company's charter at the meeting held on September 14th, and that the resolution will consequently have to be re-submitted.

At the September meeting of the Company, opposition was offered by stockholders to the proposed increase of capital. Lord Incheape, presiding, said that the company's charter had not left them any option in the matter. An amendment was carried by 44 to 38 in favour of an adjournment, to enable the board to consider the deferred stockholders' views. Lord Incheape called for a poll, but subsequently announced that the meeting would be adjourned.]

HUNGARY'S "REDS."

HEAVILY SENTENCED.

WILD SCENES AT CLOSE OF TRIAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDAPEST, Nov. 9th.

Most of the accused Communists charged with taking part in Bolshevist propaganda were found guilty.

Zoltan and Szanto were sentenced to eight years and a half and Vagi to four years and a half imprisonment, each with 10 years' loss of their political rights.

Two others were sentenced to four years; one to three years and a half; and 30 others from eight months to two years and a half.

Ten were acquitted.

Wild scenes were enacted during the delivery of the sentences. The prisoners cheered Bolshevism, interrupting the judge.

In the course of the trial the Chief of Police denied that the prisoners' confessions had been extorted under torture.

[Reuter cabled on October 17th that the trial had opened of two Communists and former members of the People's Commissary, named Zoltan, Szanto and Eugene Landrer, and the leader of the extreme left wing of labour, named Vagi, with 55 associates. They were charged with spreading Bolshevist revolutionary propaganda under orders from the Moscow International.]

AN AMERICAN LOAN TO GERMAN FIRM.

G.$20,000,000 FOR NORD DEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MORE AMERICAN CREDITS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 9th.

The Nord Deutscher Lloyd concluded an agreement with an American banking group, composed of Kuhn, Loeb and Company and the Guaranty Trust Company, for a 20-year loan of G.$20,000,000 at 6 per cent., guaranteed by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Darmstaedter Und National Bank.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 9th.

The Nord Deutscher Lloyd loan is being offered to-day by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb and Co., at 94.

U.S. COTTON.

CROP ESTIMATES CAUSE ANOTHER BIG FLUTTER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 9th.

Prices on the cotton exchange broke from four to six dollars a bale, after publication of the estimate by the Department of Agriculture showing an increase of 160,000 bales compared with the October forecast.

The New Orleans cotton market is also weak, and prices are declining similarly.

LATER.

The heavy selling is attributed to the fact that the October increase in cotton might foreshadow a further increase in the current month.

Sharp rallies followed, the market closing steady, after a net decline of 83.99 points.

AMERICA'S BIG SUBMARINES.

ORDERED TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

"NO SIGNIFICANCE TO BE ATTACHED TO THE STEP."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, November 10th.

The Navy Department has ordered the Navy's three largest submarines, the *V1, V2, and V3* to the Pacific coast for permanent station there.

The Department explains that there is no significance to be attached to this.

The *V1* will be launched next week. It is believed that she is the largest submersible ever constructed.

FLEETWOOD AGAIN IN DANGER.

HIGH TIDES CAUSE ANXIETY.

LLANDUDNO SWAMPED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 10th.

Exceptionally high tides last night raised anxiety for the safety of Fleetwood, but the wind was slight and there was no repetition of the flooding which occurred a fortnight ago. Llandudno coast was less fortunate. The sea swamped the town and many streets and shops were flooded. There were no casualties.

PRINCESS MARY IN EARLY MORNING FIRE.

OUTBREAK OCCURS AT LORD ALLENDALE'S MANSION.

STARTS IN THE NURSERY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 9th.

Princess Mary and her husband, Viscount Lascelles, had an exciting escape early to-day from an outbreak of fire at Bretton Park, between Barnsley and Wakefield, Yorkshire, the residence of Lord Allendale. They had to rush from their bedrooms wearing only their night clothes.

Fire was found to have started in the night nursery where the three children of Lord and Lady Allendale and a nurse were sleeping. Lady Allendale herself dashing past the blazing day nursery was in time to rouse the children and nurse who were taken to safety. Princess Mary's two children were also in the house but, apparently, not in the danger zone. The Princess was instrumental in saving other persons from serious injury if not death. Her Royal Highness, with other guests who had to leave their bedrooms, had taken temporary refuge in the library. She expressed the opinion that the ceiling of the library, which was below the day nursery, threatened to fall in and suggested that all should leave the room and told the servants, who were using fire extinguishers, to come away.

Lord Allendale and his guests set to work to fight the flames pending the arrival of the fire brigade. The fire was eventually localised to the day nursery and library, but much damage was done by fire, smoke and water to valuable books, pictures and furniture.

Telegrams were sent to the King and Queen informing their Majesties of their daughter's safety.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF SEAMEN.

SENDS SPIRITED REPLY TO THE T.U.C.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 9th.

The annual conference of the National Union of Seamen has unanimously approved of the executive's reply to the Trade Union Congress ultimatum of October 26th, demanding that the Union cease to support the non-political miners' union.

The reply stated that the T.U.C. is a tainted body, and declares that the Union is only seeking to protect the moderate, sensible miners' leaders from dismissal. It will continue this policy until it has the assurance of the T.U.C. that the moderates will have the full protection of the Congress.

FRANCO-YUGO-SLAV TREATY.

STRONG FEELING AROUSED IN ITALY.

FRENCH OFFICIALS "SURPRISED."

BELGRADE REJOICES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, November 10th.

After negotiations, dating back to March, 1926, a Franco-Yugo-Slav Treaty of Friendship is expected to be signed in Paris to-day.

It is reported from Rome that strong feeling has been aroused in Italy with reference to the Treaty, as being regarded as unfriendly to Italy, antagonistic to the League of Nations, and calculated to make trouble in the Balkans where France is now bound to Roumania and Yugo-Slavia, while the Treaty is expected to draw Italy closer to Hungary and Bulgaria.

PARIS, November 10th.

An authoritative statement expresses surprise at the Italian criticisms of the treaty, and declares that no clause is directed against the League. It points out that France is not responsible for Italy's failure to conclude a similar treaty with Belgrade.

BELGRADE, November 10th.

Imposing demonstrations in honour of France are being prepared on the occasion of the signing of the Franco-Yugo-Slav Pact.

MR. ARTHUR SAMUEL'S SUCCESSOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 9th.

Captain Hacking, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, in succession to the Rt. Hon. A. M. Samuel, who succeeds Mr. Ronald McNeill (Baron Cushundun) as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Captain Hacking's Successor.

RUGBY, Nov. 10th.

Captain Douglas Hacking has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade *vice* Mr. A. M. Samuel now Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Colonel Sir Vivian Henderson has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office *vice* Captain Hacking.

RUSSIAN COTTON DELEGATE.

NOT WANTED IN EGYPT.

SOVIET INTRIGUE DISCOVERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, Nov. 9th.

The Ministry of the Interior has sent a communication to the American Legation pointing out that Seminouk, one of the Russian cotton delegates, who is a naturalised American, having failed to carry out the undertaking to refrain from Bolshevik propaganda, is considered an undesirable, and should be requested to leave the country.

[The Soviet delegates arrived in Egypt a few weeks ago upon what was supposed to be a purely commercial mission, and have bought large quantities of cotton for shipment to Russia.]

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

CRUISER PROGRAMME DELAYED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 9th.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the following vessels were under construction for the Navy: One battleship, twelve cruisers, four river gunboats, six submarines, two minesweepers, one submarine depôt ship and one repair ship.

The following vessels were completed during the last twelve months: One battleship, one minesweeper, and one submarine.

He was asked whether the cruisers which were to have been laid down this year had been delayed, and Mr. Bridgeman replied that the cruisers in this year's programme had not been laid down. The matter was under consideration at the present moment.

REFORMS FOR INDIA.

INDIAN LEADERS AND THE NEW COMMISSION.

LABOUR PARTY'S "COMMUNIQUE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DELHI, Nov. 10th.

The Liberal Party leader, Sir Tej Sapru announces his intention of advising the Party not to co-operate with the Statutory Commission. Naren Dra Nath, the Hindu leader in the Punjab, says that the Hindus of those provinces in which they have a majority cannot afford to boycott the Commission.

British Labour Party's Attitude.

LONDON, November 10th.

The Parliamentary Labour Party, in a *communiqué* regrets that the procedure with regard to the appointment of the Statutory Commission does not afford the fullest opportunity for an expression of Indian opinion.

The Party intends, during the discussion in Parliament, to get the proposals amended, and so give a more direct voice in the deliberations to the Indian Legislatures Joint Select Committees.

An Appeal To The Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, November 10th.

Ansari, the President Elect of the Indian National Congress, has requested Lord Irwin (the Viceroy) to urge the Home Government to substitute for the Statutory Commission a round-table Anglo-Indian Conference. He says the differences between the Governments of India and Great Britain on the one hand and the people of India on the other are too fundamental to allow of the people to stand aloof from the Commission's work.

EVENING SCHOOLS IN GERMANY.

A NEW WAY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Popular education has received a great fillip in Germany through the opening of the first "Evening Gymnasium" on the model of the American Evening High Schools.

Nothing hitherto under the Republic has been done to modify the old cast-iron *régime* which provided that so many years of school life must precede any attempt to pass the matriculation examination that opened up a University career. This made any hope of advancement in public life impossible to the boy whose parents were too poor to give him more than the free education provided by the Volks-Schule, or general primary education that ends with the age of fourteen.

It will now be possible for those of any age over eighteen, employed in no matter what office or business by day, to prepare for the University in the evenings. A five years' course, of four hours every evening, at a cost of ten marks a term, will lead up to the University entrance examination. The teaching plan is based on that of the ordinary schools, but has English as an obligatory language, beginning with the lowest class, with French or Latin to follow from the second year.

Germany differs from America to the extent that only those able to pass an entrance examination have been admitted to this first school for grown-ups in Berlin. Over 2,000 men and women of all ages and sections of society applied, of whom only 124 managed to satisfy the examiners. These were required to answer seventy-five questions within twenty minutes, and, providing their answers were satisfactory, to write a short essay in the space of one hour. A few of these, chosen at random, illustrate the quickness of thought required:

(1) Karl is three times as old as Fritz, Fritz is ten years younger than Karl. How old is Fritz?

(2) What is the proper term for expressing the opinion in which a person is held—character, valuation, reputation, fate, or personality?

(3) Ernest is richer than Paul: Max is poorer than Kurt: Ernest is poorer than Max. Who possesses most money—Ernest, Max, Paul or Kurt?

The youngest accepted scholar is eighteen, the eldest fifty-one. Many other big cities are opening evening schools on the same basis subsidised by the State, the municipality, and various industrial associations.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

PRIME MINISTER EXPOUNDS BRITISH POLICY.

CHINA, RUSSIA, INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 9th.

There were traditionally enchanting scenes of pomp at the Guildhall, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, which was attended by leaders in all walks of public activity.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, was the principal speaker, and he noted the profound and beneficent change in European relationships during the past year. He said that when the Soviets were prepared to observe the ordinary decencies of international intercourse they would find Britain ready to meet them in a spirit of liberality and goodwill.

He regretted the lack of improvement in the China situation, due to the multiplicity of conflicting Governments and Generals, whom it was contrary to our policy of non-interference to recognise.

As regards Egypt, the Premier declared that both parties had reason to be satisfied with the recent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

With reference to India, he defended the policy of the non-inclusion not only of Indians, but of anyone connected with the Indian Government or commerce, on the Statutory Commission, their sole desire being to give real instructed opinion and Indians the best chance of taking an effective and constructive part in devising a solution.

Mr. Baldwin concluded by referring to the slight improvement in important industries in the past few months, and the likelihood of increased activity in the near future. He finally commended the recent exhortation by Mr. Philip Snowden to Labour to help and make the present industrial system efficient and highly productive, conditionally on Labour sharing in the improvement.

LATER.

In the course of his speech at the Guildhall, Mr. Baldwin declared that Britain was able to recognise none of the contending factions as the paramount Government in China, "but we abide by the principles laid down in the memorandum of December 1926."

A large part of his speech was devoted to the Indian commission's enquiry "into a problem vital not only to India and the Empire, but also to civilisation." He appealed to all concerned to abandon suspicions, jealousies, and strife between East and West, and approach the problem with a common determination to build on the best and surest foundations.

WAGE CONFLICTS IN GERMANY.

STRIKE-FIGHTING PLAN.

EMPLOYERS' CENTRAL FUND.

BERLIN, September 25th.

Reports from the chief industrial areas of Germany, especially from the Ruhr, would seem to show that a big wage conflict is threatening. There is a general desire on the part of German labour to share in the prolonged industrial boom (which so far has had little effect on wages) and in the gain due to "rationalisation."

In the Ruhr additional causes are making for a dispute. Some time ago the metal workers secured a shorter working day, which was awarded by the Ministry of Labour in the face of opposition from the employers. But as wages in the Ruhr metal industry are paid on an hourly basis the shorter day meant lower wages. It is expected that the unions will demand wages at the same daily rate instead of the same hourly rate as those that were paid before the working day was shortened.

Throughout the textile and mining industries there is also a growing movement for better wages. The employers seem to reckon with a series of new demands as soon as current wage agreements expire. To prepare for what may be a very big and general conflict the employers are taking exceptional measures. In the Ruhr they have hoped to raise a "fighting fund." Some interesting details are published in the *Frankfurther Zeitung*, according to which concerns together employing about a million men are paying into a common treasury five marks a month for *every man employed*. Before the end of the year they will thus have collected 15,000,000 marks. If a strike breaks out then the smaller concerns will be able to draw on this fund. The bigger concerns are contributing, but it seems they feel fully able to stand the stress of a wage struggle.

The chief purpose of the fund is to certify the weaker firms and to prevent any local or minor victories which the unions might win. Apparently the larger firms fear such victories, because they may serve as prefavourable to the unions.—*Manchester Guardian.*

NEW

AFTERNOON

&

EVENING

FROCKS

LANE, CRAWFORD'S *LADIES' SALON.*

MEZZANINE FLOOR.

PAMELA

Has just received from London

a section of the very latest styles in

SPORTS CLOTHES.

Three-piece Knitted Suits

Jumpers and Cardigans

New Sports Hats in Felt.

SHINGLING

WAVING

MANICURING

The promptest and most courteous service in Town.

CAMPBELL MOORE.

19, Queen's Road Central (1st floor)

OPPOSITE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

[120

YOUR PERSONALITY

IS REVEALED IN

YOUR CLOTHES.

CHARMING FROCKS TO EXPRESS YOUR EVERY MOOD,

In New, Exclusive Models

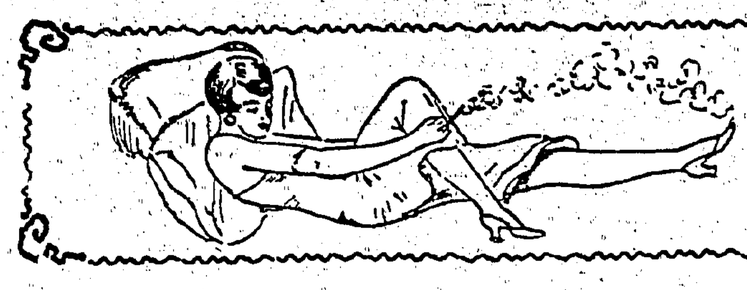
DIRECT FROM PARIS.

Now awaiting your inspection.

Let an Artist help you Choose.

MADAME R. SARRAULT,

10, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONG KONG.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

IN VAUXHALL IN THE MORNING.

SMART MODES FOR DAY TIME WEAR.

"In Vauxhall in the morning" or in Pedder Street in the afternoon it behoves my lady to look her most charming. Women, men say dress for women not for men. There may be two opinions on that subject, but it cannot be denied that some of the most charming toilettes are designed for those occasions when a man is not much in evidence. Those delightful shopping excursions; tea parties; and the little intimate gatherings where women meet to discuss the troublesomeness of men in general, and to announce modestly the virtures of their own husbands; all have their appropriate toilette.

Parisiennes have always been as noted for their afternoon gowns as English women for their sports clothes, and so, although the English designers are producing very charming *tailleurs* and afternoon frocks to-day, we have come to look especially to the continent for these requirements.

That this confidence is not misplaced can be seen in the collection now in Pamela's wardrobes. There

A lovely evening wrap carried out in metalised brocade of gold pink and flame colour and trimmed with mink. The cape effect is new and very becoming.

is an original model of Raffin in a lovely reversible satin cord marocaine which achieves destinction from self-insertions of the shiny side of the material and a shell pink georgette vest. A graceful navy blue marocaine dress opens over a vest of finally tucked white georgette, and depends on sunburst tucks and a beautifully cut pleated panel in the front breadth of the skirt for its *chic*. Another blue marocaine dress has a narrow belt at the back which appears again in the form of the fashionable bow high at the centre front waist line, and a vast of pink *moiré*.

Two very charming silk frocks, one in *pervenche* blue and the other in the newest leaf green, are trimmed with that charming new *découpé* edging. The latter has a wonderfully cut seamless coat which is worn over a kilted skirt with a straight top of the same material. The blue frock is more on jumper lines.

The fashionable semi-jumper is utilised again in two appealing suits of silk and angora wool. One in the new pinky beige has a finely kilted silk skirt and the angora jumper is trimmed with *appliqué* of the same silk. The other in a very pretty oyster colour is similar, but the jumper has a row of "pearl" buttons, not the variety that the haberdashers stock but those which we wear round our necks.

WOMEN AND SPORT.

SMARTNESS AND EFFICIENCY.

Miss Mary K. Brown, an American lawn tennis player of considerable standing, declared a short while ago that woman's place in professional sport was becoming yearly of more importance. Professional tennis, she said, took a lot of hypocrisy out of amateur tennis. Women professionals were certainly regarded somewhat supercilliously a short while ago, for they were declared to be neither fitted for the position as players nor as women. Suzanne Lenglen has knocked both these ideas on the head; and the crop of young women of all nationalities who have followed her example, if not to the extent of becoming professionals, still further prove that a woman can excell in sport without loosing her femininity. "If a woman maintains a dignity of bearing, a quiet assurance, and an all round air of gentleness she will be respected," says Miss Brown, "wherever she goes."

So we may conclude that half the battle for women in sports is what it always is with the fair sex, a matter of the right equipment. And this does not end in clothes, or even in mental poise which to a great extent depends on consciousness of being beautifully and appropriately dressed. It may be a bad workman who blames his tools, but a good one generously gives them much of the credit of his performance.

The right equipment, means so much, confidence happiness and freedom from all care but that of putting it to the best possible use. When you know you can depend on your racquet for resiliency and balance you start a game of tennis with half the score in your favour. Here we have much to contend with, a climate which warps, drys and rots the best of racquets unless you give them very great care. The Indian gut imported by Lane, Crawford's has very much lightened this burden, however, it withstands the climate as no other will do and gives the maximum resilience. You can have your present racquet restrung for $5 or make your choice of a very large variety of unstrung frames by all the best makers. Slazengers "Queen" has been very popular and deservedly so, on account of the perfect balance of every model.

But tennis is not the only field on which women have won sporting honours, golf has offered them many prizes. In Lane, Crawford's sports department there can be found almost all the approved makes of clubs, they have, I believe, the largest stock of any firm in the East. Golf is a closed book to me, but the gentleman in charge of the department is an expert who can be trusted to advise you wisely; he told me, by the way, that the new black Dunlop ball, the "maxfli," is having a great success both here and at home.

BY THE WAY.

FOR CLOAKS AND DRESSES.—Charmeuse is always fashionable for cloaks and afternoon or evening dresses, and it is especially useful in the colder season here. I saw some of an excellent heavyweight quality in Pohoomull's for only $2.50 a yard in a wide range of colours including the new pinky beige, *bois de rose* and a lovely sea green. They also have a large stock of fugi to be cleared at 75 cents a yard which is a real opportunity.

EIDERDOWNS.—These rather shivery nights make one long for the comfort of an eiderdown, which gives caressing warmth without weight, a very important hygenic point. Even if you have one, the luxury of a fresh venture can be yours at little cost if you visit Whiteaway, Laidlaws; there is nothing like a new pretty bed covering to renovate your room and give it decorative appeal. But blankets to go under the eiderdown are as important, as we all know new ones seem twice as warm and comforting as those which have done faithful service and suffered at the hands of the wash amah. If you have not seen the "Early warm" blankets you should make a point of doing so.

EMBROIDERED GEORGETTE.—The Pioneer Silk Store are showing some very pretty dress lengths in all colours of embroidered georgette. Particularly charming are those with gold and silver embroidery which would make lovely dance frocks.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

REINDEER BELLS.

TOYS FROM MANY LANDS.

The Christmas Toy Fair opens at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's on Monday. Already in the showroom is a pergolar of red covered arches, fairy lights, and artificial flowers leading down to the toy department; where the stands are covered with toys brought from many lands to provide a happy Christmas for Hong Kong children.

A little girl was standing, lost in admiration before a shelf of dolls when I went in yesterday. "I don't want ever to go out of this shop mummy," she said, "it's the best shop in Hong Kong." Indeed the child who could not find there the fulfillment of its dearest wishes for Christmas must be hard to please.

Dolls dressed and undressed; sophisticated little girls, chubby boys and adorable babies; rag dolls for the very young, composition and china beauties; dolls that go to sleep, cry and talk; all are there and all are attractive. Battalions of soldiers guard one stand; topmost are a gallant crew defending themselves against the onslaughts of fierce zulu warriors, with palm trees and huts to make the scene more realistic. There is a boy scout camp with tents, fences, and a camp fire with a real kettle. A box from which could be set up a thrilling chase of cowboys and red Indians would appeal to any little boy; and there are cannon which fire model shells.

A beautifully cut evening dress of sea green georgette. The line is accentuated by transverse bands of diamanté.

Trains and lines, tunnels and stations all are there, from the elaborate model set, to the small tin train destined for quite baby fingers. Motor cars are provided with garages and pumping stations, and there is a shiny red fire station containing two engines. For the mechanically minded child are working models of pile drivers, windmills, sand shoots, etc., very well constructed for quite a small sum.

The Keystone model toys are particularly interesting. They are very strongly built of motor sheet steel, and have solid rubber baloon tyres, and are enameled in bright clean colours which will not peel off. These toys, trucks, fire engine, police patrol waggon, etc., are exact models of those used in real life in America, and are built to carry really heavy weights. They should give many years faithful service and will certainly be very much appreciated by their young owners.

PRINCESS COATS.—In the same shop I saw wonderful old Japanese Pioncess coats. These are not made, of course, to-day and are not easy to find; they are on the kimono lines but have very long sleeve panels which reach nearly to the hem. One which I saw had a lovely design of deer and cocks in a forest printed in light colours on a black ground, another was embroidered with bamboo and storks in gold and natural colours.

POHOOMULL BROTHERS

The Last Few Days of our Great Reduction Sale.

There are many bargains still to be secured which are very suitable for the Holiday Season.

LUXURY WITH ECONOMY.

AT THE SIGN OF THE LANTERN

We have just received some attractive Xmas Cards and Calendars — also suitable Xmas presents for sending home—at Moderate Prices.

York Building,
Chater Road,
Hong Kong. **Tel. C. 1864.**

THE PIONEER SILK STORE

Particularly invites your inspection

TO-DAY

of the attractive display of

Indian, Silver and Gold Brocade Georgette Dress Lengths Very atlractive for Evening Gowns

Watch this column every Friday for announcements of special interest to all Ladies.

WHITEAWAYS

LADIES' WINTER COATS

WINTER COATS

The New Winter Coats we are now displaying are the very newest in winter wear.

Plain or Fur trimmed tailored coats in the newest mode.

Knitted Wool Coats in new and up-to-date styles.

CALL AND INSPECT all these exquisitely fashioned and low-priced coats.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

HONG KONG.

WOMAN'S PAGE

(CONTD.).

THE BEST WISH.

CHARMS FOR HEALTH AND LUCK.

Charms, mascots, luck bringers, we may not admit that we believe in them, and yet most of us do whatever professions of superiority to superstitution we may make.

Christmas is coming and bringing with it the problem of a suitable gift; something that will be treasured by the owner, something different that will show that we gave real thought to its choice. How difficult it is sometimes to find just what we want.

But you cannot wish anyone a better gift than health: and so, with a joke on your lips, and half your brain believing in the luck bringer, you buy some quaint little charm, which, even as you pick it up off the counter, seems to hold some mysterious power quite out of keeping with its appearance.

Perhaps it is because Quinney's is so serious as he tells me the tale of each small charm that he shows me, that I begin to believe in them, and once you believe it's hard to put commonsense back on her pedestal again. That little figure of the God of Wind for example which I saw yesterday in Komor's, most delicately carved in sandal wood and lying in a crystal box; when I was assured that it would protect me against rough seas if I went voyaging, I felt that I would rather have it than a case of mothersil.

Did you know that you can get a seal quaintly carved with Chinese lucky symbols which is sure to bring you luck if you gamble? Cards are under its special influence, I believe.

For those who are born under the dragon, there is a small jade lizard which ensures good health, or a tiny onyx tortoise will give you the doubtful blessing of many years on this weary earth.

A flat piece of jade shaped to fit comfortably into the closed hand, is not here in the East a weapon of defence as it would be in the West. It represents a slice of a Chinese carrot, and for some reason which I could not discover, it is apparently far more efficacious a protection than a pomander ball, or even disinfectant, if you have to enter a room where some one is ill of an infectious disease.

A little frog of dark jade squatting on a black wood stand is a lucky thing to have in the house; and many learned Chinese gentlemen believe in the powers of large heavy finger rings of jade, onyx or porcelnine. These rings are very beautifully made having bas reliefs of animals or flowers carved on

(*Continued on next Column.*)

THE HAORI COAT.

FRINGES AND GEORGETTE.

Haori coats are at once so useful and delightful that it seems impossible that they will ever go out of fashion here. But this season has brought some very charming variations on the regular type. Pohoomull's who were the first firm to introduce the Persian coat to the Colony, are now offering a very welcome novelty in the shape of Haori coats of georgette and chiffon. Nothing could be more delightful for evening or dance wear. These georgette coats are so light that they cannot crush any dress, and yet give just that added warmth which is so grateful especially in a restaurant where where there may be draughts. I saw one very pretty coat which shaded from green across the shoulders to pale lemon at the hem and had a lightly printed black design top and bottom.

The fringed Haori coats have been very popular since their introduction a few weeks ago, and I saw in this shop several very attractive examples some printed in Chinese and others in Persian designs. Besides those made of crêpe de chine in various colours, they have them of brocaded silk which gives a very rich and lovely effect.

MODEL FROCKS AND HATS.—Madame Sarrault has a fresh shipment of French model dresses and hats, which are both lovely and interesting and not expensive.

them, and if perhaps they seem a little cumbersome to wear they still make charming ornaments for a cabinet. The Chinese woman who longs for a son wears a tiny ivory figure of the "lucky boy," and after she is a dead a flat disk, rather larger than an almond and of the same shape, is laid upon her tongue so that she may not make any unwise remark which may keep her out of paradise. But these are only a few of the interesting charms and amulets to be found in that most fascinating shop. Some of them cost but a dollar or so, others more rare or of more precious materials are more expensive. There is an extraordinary charm about these quaintly fashioned scraps of jade and ivory, they tell so much of the history of an interesting race and of human psychology. A gift like one of these which carries a story is worth giving and receiving whatever faith one may feel in the miraculous powers attributed to it. "A miracle," says the archbishop in "St Joan," "is an act which creates faith." If you have faith in your mascot its powers may indeed prove almost miraculous."

DO YOU SEE RED?

It is usually a Danger Sign—for someone.

Exceptions prove the rule.

When you want Nature's most perfect food and tonic, a delicious sweetmeat, insist on

SUN-MAID RAISINS

The Seedless Raisins in the Red Package.

The Small Red Packet

can be carried in the pocket. Its contents are a meal in themselves. Kiddies can take them to school and munch them on the way. Ideal for the week-end ramble; they create no thirst and are most sustaining.

The Large Red Packet.

is for the house, and its contents can be served as a dessert. They also make the most delicious puddings, and can be added to ice creams, giving them an exquisite and novel flavour, popular with everybody.

Look for the Maid of the Sun on every Red Package.

[A.P.B.C.]

OH THE CLEVERNESS!

MODERN METHODS WITH LEATHER.

Like Peter Pan the leather worker to-day might well exclaim "oh the cleverness of me" and crow. Leather, made from skins from most unexpected sources, tanned until it is as soft as silk, wonderfully stamped and coloured is a very important part of to-day's fashions.

Take bags for example, not the serious travelling sort, but those lovely and precious companions that every woman hugs at least figuratively to her heart. The cleverness might also be as justly claimed by the bag designers, for even as frocks change so do they, and last year's *sac à main* is as *démodé* as last year's wardrobe.

Blue, lovely new blue which is neither navy nor Saxe but a greyish delphinium tone which sometimes verges on plum, seems to be the general favourite, but there are colours to go with every ensemble. Perhaps the genuine bag shape is the most prominent, though you can be fashionable and still carry a *pochette* or envelope bag if you prefer them.

Lane, Crawford's new collection show every mood of the latest bag fashions. There is a blue morocco bag in the very newest shape, an elongated, and comodious, bag with a neat flat clasp: and another similar one has a trimming of lizard skin along the top and a most delightful lizard trimmed fastening. A striking little bag is made of flame coloured leather; like all of this shape of fullness is beautifully arranged so that the slender line as important in bags as in frocks, is preserved without sacrificing room to carry all that is necessary.

The flat shaped bags are equally charming and easier to carry with *chic*. I noticed a *pochette* in true delphinium blue polished leather with a fob-like strap of grey; a wine coloured bag of the very decorative ostrich skin; and a stamped leather one of a lovely deep brown edged with an inch wide band of golden calf.

One of the most appealing bags I have seen was expressed in pale beige leather and fastened envelope wise, the flap being bordered with scarlet. This bag has besides the usual compartments and purse, a panel which pulls up and folds back over the front of the bag. This stiffered panel holds mirror, comb, lip stick, and purse for powder. Such an excellent contrivance which saves all rummaging for these very necessary little adjuncts should become very popular.

The fashionable reptile skins lizard, snake and crocodile, are mostly made into bags of the envelope shape, and are really amazingly cheap for about $30 when one considers the price of lizard or snake skin shoes.

For evening use are very pretty little mesh bags on a strong well shaped frame. These are in several patterns and colourings, of which I though the gold and platinum and gold and copper the prettiest. The metal is guaranteed not to tarnish and prices run from $9.50.

Very charming too are small beaded bags from Paris. They have a stiffening at the top which keeps them in good shape and the patterns are very pleasing. There is one in beads of peacock blue and gold, and another with a delightful old world tapestry flower on an old gold ground. In every case the colours are dainty and well chosen, and the bags lined their with kid or silk.

Quite the latest word in bags is said in terms of a face cloth *pochette* embroidered with wool. I saw one in elephant grey with a formal garden, a pot of flowers and some sprays of creeper, embroidered on it in three tones of brown wool.

There is a bag for every frock and every need, and a well chosen bag can do much towards the success of an ensemble. You can tell a good deal of the character of a woman by the bag she carries and the way in which she carries it. So faithful a companion deserves to be chosen with care and well treated.

BAGS OF BROCADE AND LEATHER.—I saw in the Pioneer Silk Store some very charming bags covered in tinsel brocade. The frames are strong and well constructed and the bags nicely lined and fitted with mirror, purse, etc., I like particularly one in a beige toned brocade of Persian design, and a very charming green and silver bag for evening use. Stamped and coloured leather bags, with Chinese designs on an oyster coloured ground, are also very pleasing, and would make excellent gifts to send home.

CRICKET NOTES.

THE TEAM DISCUSSED.

For weal or woe the team to represent the Colony has now been chosen definitely and it only remains to consider the side. Let us start with the bowling. This, so far as I can see, is one chief weakness. I cannot help feeling that we are in the position of the man who has just paid for a *Daily Press* with his last five dollar bill—plenty of small change but none of the real stuff. In other words, we haven't got a really good stock bowler, the sort of fellow like R. E. O. Bird, who could push them down all day for about three runs per over with anything from two to seven wickets guaranteed. The nearest bowler to this type we have in the Colony at present is Reed and he isn't fit. The bowlers are Dobbie, Wales, Goodwin, Hankey, Dale, Brace and Sayer. After all seven bowlers (or alleged bowlers) are pretty useful on a side, and if one hasn't a star performer quick changes can be the order of the day. The tendency here at present is undoubtedly to keep people on too long. I rather imagine Dobbie and Wales will open. They are an excellent contrast and Dobbie swings with the new ball. (Let us hope he does not have to go on again at 200 for this reason!). But for this I should be inclined to start with Goodwin but as first change, if a double one, he and Hankey would contrast fairly well. Outside of this, we have Brace—always a bit short but always liable to get a wicket, and Dale, who is entirely an opportunist and is perhaps more likely to get a wicket with his worst than with his best ball. Sayer has taken wickets in Interport cricket but I do not think he is bowling so well this year. I hope his services will not be required any way.

There is, however, one point to be considered. We all discount our local bowlers a bit because we know them and meet them often in local games. But it should always be remembered that they are practically unknown to our opponents (or most of them are), and that the old adage "Omne ignotum pro magnifico" is particularly true of bowling.

Our Batting.

As regards runs, I am confident that this is one of the strongest, if not *the* strongest, batting sides we have put out since 1912. No team is absolutely immune from collapse but the batting of this side as far as one can judge should be extraordinarily strong. To analyse it: We have three really good bats, Pearce, Brace and Hunt who are, I venture to think, well up to, or even above, second class county form in England. We have then two uncommonly stylish and pretty bats in Hayward and Ramsay. If they get going they are very useful, but they are both rather uncertain starters. As a matter of fact in a two days match, I expect, to find Hayward a bit more restrained early on. We then have Sayer, rather an unknown quantity but I can never forget that a few seasons ago I saw him get 177 against Havelock-Davies and Baker, at their best, in well under two hours. To follow up we have Dale and Dobbie, two fine forcing batsmen, who do not lack defence. And then Hankey, who is good enough to go in first for most sides, comes in at No. 9. He can always be relied on, I think, to hang on to the slack for a bit if one of our hitters has got going. Goodwin at No. 10 is always a dangerous bat so long as he does not try to be a batsman—and might well pick up thirty or so, especially if things are going wrong, or pull the game out of the fire as Issaacs did for Shanghai last year.

Fielding.

As regards the branch of the game which so often turns the scale in Interport matches, I confess I am not sure that we have a side up to the form of the elevens of 1926 or 1924 in this respect. But this is setting a high standard. We won our matches in 1924 on what was, I venture to think, better fielding than is usually seen in a county match at home. But we should not be too bad this year. Brace, Dale and Ramsey are all useful in the slips. Sayer, on his day, is a very fine cover-point and so is Hunt. Wales will do better round about mid-on or square leg where I have seen him take some very fine catches. I doubt if he is a slip or gully fielder. I shall be very interested to see what positions are finally allotted to the various players. Behind the sticks Pearce is very safe and his stumping is excellent. I think, however, that a great deal of polish can be put on to the fielding in the last ten days and I am glad to hear that fielding practices are the order of the day. There is room for a lot improvement in the throwing in.

The Fincher Controversy.

I hate having anything to do with a public argument about cricket but in view of letters from "Critic" and "Cricketer," wherein it is clearly suggested that the Selection Committee have made a grave error in not selecting E. C. Fincher, I hardly think I can pass over the matter in silence. Now I have played on the same side as Teddy Fincher ever since he started playing cricket for the Civil Service,—I think about six years. And I venture to say that I know a dashed sight more about his capabilities than either of the two gentlemen I have mentioned, be they who they may! I would say right now that Fincher is probably the most useful bat in League Cricket. I should not be surprised to learn that for the past four years his aggregate of runs in League Cricket is well above anyone else's. But we are not picking men to play in a series of League games but in two all-important "needle" matches. It is no man's fault that he may not have a "big game" temperament. It is generally said, for instance, that Patsy Hendren has not got this. So I trust Fincher will not think me unkind if I say that I don't think he has an Interport temperament. There is one thing that "Critic" and "Cricketer" very conveniently ignore. That is, that Fincher had his chance to come off in big games down in the F.M.S. during the recent disastrous trip of Hancock's team. But he failed entirely. I do not think, therefore, that any good critic would consider that his innings of last Saturday, played when he must have known that there was no place in the side for him and, therefore, had no nervous strain, ought to upset the sum total of past experience. If history should repeat itself and as twelfth man he should come into the side and make a big score (of his fielding there is no argument) there is no one who will assume the white sheet and candle of penitence more readily than myself. I full expect that Fincher is thoroughly annoyed about the whole incident, and I am sorry to refer to the matter. But I think that the idea that a man, worth his place, is being unfairly kept out of the side cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. And you can bet your boots that the Selection Committee aren't going to talk. So the unfortunate R. Abbit comes on and gets even more unpopular than usual. But someone has got to be the goat.

Our Opponents.

The Shanghai side has now been finally arranged. Space to-day forbids my going into it, so I will refer my readers to the issue of to-morrow, in which I hope to publish notes on the various players. To many, of course, they will be unnecessary but there are a lot of people in the Colony I know who have only recently come and who may be interested.

League Cricket: Division I.

The only match in the Senior Division last Saturday was that between the Civil Service and the I.R.C. "B." As, I expected, the Civil Service won easily. I was very glad to have a chance of playing against the "B" side as they are the newcomers of the First League. They are, of course, hopelessly outclassed for I see from looking up my old records that they have lost at least five of their best men who played for the second eleven last year. It is a great pity as they are a keen side and try very hard, and it's very disheartening always to get beaten. Their batting in defence is quite good but as soon as the majority of them start making scoring shots, out they come. This simply means that the root of the matter is there and that they want a lot more good coaching. Another trouble is their bowling. Mans alone was useful last Saturday and with the exception of Sirdar Khan no one else was any good at all. De Rome started very shakily but afterwards, hit very cleanly. There is by the way an error in the score-book which C.S.C.C. should alter. V. T. Mans played the ball of which Holdman put down the wicket and, therefore, he was run out. A. E. Wood gets one wicket for 28.

Second Division.

The Navy side in the Second Division is a bit of an inconstant quantity. Last Saturday they failed to come off against the R.A.O.C., for whom Staff-Sergeant Walker made his usual fifty, and were beaten by 64 runs.

The Police have pulled their socks up at last—and it was time. They did well, however, to beat the R.E. especially if the "Goodger" reported in the papers happens to be Sapper Goodyer. He was last year played several times for the Army here and is or was quite a useful fast-medium bowler. Alexander is making a lot of runs this year and if he can get a bit more backing he may carry the side to a fair position in the League table. I was glad to see King coming into form again with the ball.

The League Tables.

The probable winners in the First Division—Kowloon—have not played a match yet. I.R.C. "A" lead with two victories but both have have been easy meat. They will, however, finish well up the table this year, if they can finish their matches a bit more. Their batting is very slow at times. All the others have won one match apiece except the Gunners, Chinese and Indian "B" who among them supply the victims.

In Division II. I rather fancy the University Second for the winners, but it's early days yet. R.A.O.C. and Recreio will give them a run for their money, I have no doubt and I'm not sure that Recreio may not bring it off. I confess, however, I am going rather on hear-say evidence rather than personal observation.

Friendlies.

The University were much too good for Crigengower on Saturday, while Kowloon beat the Chinese, in spite of a good innings of 46 by Youngsaye. I am glad to see that my few kind words last week so encouraged the K.C.C. President that he helped himself to 76 in a forcible innings, though he was fortunate once early on. I hear in the end they had three mid-ons and still failed to cope with him. It is rumoured that certain gentlemen at present undergoing a rest cure in Victoria Gaol are combining to present him with a small memento of the occasion.

The irrepressible Anderson took 72 again for the Diocesan School against rather a weak Air Force side. A. T. Lee's 6 for 16 was a useful bit of bowling.

The H.K.C.C. second string collected 204 for against University II. and seem this year to be running into the form that they ought to have produced last season. University, however, ran up 158 for five. An even break.

The Civil Service at last got going on their own ground against a weak Scots Guards team. I hope this will give them the confidence they lack.

The Scots Guards had out their first eleven on Wednesday last when the Air Force beat them decisively on the Club Ground. Pressure of work prevented my seeing the game, but it was interesting that the three Air Force Interporters all came off. Brace getting 74. Dale 45 (retired) and Hunt 46.

To-day's Big Game.

At 2 p.m. this afternoon the Interport Eleven will play Captain E. W. Morris's team, which consists of himself and Captain Thorp, Pay.-Lt.-Comdr. Shaw, Lt. Dynes, E. B. Reed, E. C. Fincher, Lt.-Comdr. Thompson, Rev. Venn, Capt. Bridgeland, Group Capt. Robertson and Capt. Erskine. Thompson is a newcomer—from H.M.S. *Argus*. He has played for Somerset, but I don't know if he is in practice. Robertson also has not, I think, played here before. The side is good enough to take on most teams and the game, which will be continued on Saturday at 2 p.m., will be most interesting.

I should like to discuss this more but an irate Editor says I've already had more than my share of the space. I hope to write an account of this matteh in to-morrow's and Monday's issue.

R. ABBIT.

BRITISH GENERAL HOSPITAL v. DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

In this match, on Wednesday, played at the Hospital ground the School defeated the Hospital by 8 wickets and 45 runs.

For the Hospital, Bird made 64. For the School, Lee took 6 wickets for 34 runs and Anderson scored 80 not out and Kwan 46.

Scores:—

British General Hospital.

Moore, c Kyum, b A. Lee	0
Arthurs, b A. Lee	10
Bird, c Fisher, b A. Lee	64
Terrans, b A. Lee	0
Corby, b R. Lee	1
Carter, b R. Lee	14
Page, b Kwan	4
Sparks, b A. Lee	0
Elbrow, c Fisher, b A. Lee	1
Sutton, not out	2
Bennett, c Kyum, b Kwan	0
Extras	8
Total	104

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Lee	10	3	34	6
W. H. Kwan	7.2	1	27	2
R. Lee	6	0	28	2
D. Anderson	4	1	7	0

Diocesan Boys' School.

D. Anderson, not out	80
W. H. Kwan, c and b Terrans	46
F. F. Zimmern, c Moore, b Elbrow	1
R. Lee, not out	16
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wkts., dec.)	149

J. L. Youngsaye, A. T. Lee, J. A. Fisher, A. Prata, F. K. Lee, G. A. Lee and A. S. A. Kyum did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	8	1	37	0
Moore	6	1	23	0
Carter	2	0	15	0
Terrans	5	0	16	1
Elbrow	4	0	18	1
Page	4	0	17	0
Arthurs	2	0	16	0

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INTERPORT TEAM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—"Sportsman" is wrong when he trys to insinuate that the Selection Committee ought not to be criticised. No selection committee is infallible and the public has every right to voice its opinion in the Press when it disagrees with the choice of such committee.

"Sportsman's" attempt at sarcasm in to-day's paper is rather amusing. He might be interested to know that I, too, am a Hong Kong boy and that it is my view that there is nothing wrong with the tone of that last paragraph in "Critic's" letter. I don't think it is either "mendicant" or "savours of begging" in the least.

In conclusion I should like to state, Sir, that I agree with the other correspondents and contributors to the Press that Mr. Fincher fully deserves a place in the team, and I am glad there are those who have challenged the Selection Committee's action in excluding a player who is certainly entitled to play for Hong Kong in the big matches next week.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

R.A.C.S. BEAT KOWLOON.

In the regular mid-week match on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground, the R.A.S.C. beat the home club after an exciting finish by the narrow margin of 9 runs. High scoring was a feature of the match and Kowloon who batted first ran up a total of 185 runs to which Rev. J. D. Murray and G. A. V. Hall, the opening pair, contributed 42 and 59 respectively. The first wicket partnership realised 81 runs. The R.A.S.C. began badly but pulled up splendidly in the end. Eight wickets fell for 149 runs, the ninth at 172 and the last at 194. Lieut. Dynes was the top scorer, making 91 runs which included 156 boundaries. J. C. Collins took 5 wickets for 61 runs.

Scores:—

Kowloon C.C.

Rev. J. P. Murray, c Drysdale, b Newberry	42
G. A. V. Hall, c and b Newberry	59
F. Edwards, c and b Newberry	23
Capt. F. G. Bevis, b Dynes	0
J. C. Collis, l.b.w., b Dynes	0
E. B. Morton, not out	31
A. R. F. Raven, b Badcock	17
J. E. Hancock, l.b.w., b Dynes	0
W. J. Dick, run out	1
Pte. Marshall, c Drysdale, Dynes	0
P. G. Hall, b Dynes	2
Extras	10
Total	185

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Badcock	11	0	61	1
Dynes	13	1	75	5
*Newberry	10	3	43	3

*—Bowled 1 wide.

R.A.S.C.

Col. G. C. Badcock, c and b Murray	2
Lieut. C. Dynes, c Hancock, b Collins	91
S/Sergt. A. E. Wood, b Murray	12
Capt. J. C. Drysdale, c Collins	4
S.Q.M.S. Moss, c Collins, b Murray	10
S.Q.M.S. Newberry, b Bevis	5
L.C. Tibbs, b Hancock	0
S.Q.M.S. Glenny, c Raven, b Collins	28
L.C. Fennell, c Bevis, b Collins	0
L.C. McTyre, not out	18
Pte. Edwards, c Morton, b Collins	0
Extras	24
Total	194

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Murray	16	0	57	3
Collins	12.4	0	61	5
Bevis	6	1	35	1
Hancock	3	0	17	1

R.A. v. LIGHT BRIGADE.

LOW SCORING.

Extraordinary low scores were recorded in a match played yesterday on the Club de Recreio ground, King's Park, between the Royal Artillery and the 4th Light Brigade. It was in the nature of a trial match and the 4th Brigade who batted first were dismissed for 35 runs, but the Royal Artillery fared even worse. Their total was 27.

UNIVERSITY 2ND v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

This League match will be played on the University ground to-day (Friday) commencing at 2 p.m.

University 2nd:—F. Hiptoola (Capt.), W. M. Gittins, Dr. M. B. Osman, A. Baker, A. B. Sulieman, B. N. Sudan, N. P. Karanjia, S. R. Kermani, K. T. Loke, A. Chan Fook and H. T. Barma. Reserve: I. Tajima. Scorer: G. E. Yeoh.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES.

The annual general meeting of the Craigengower Cricket Club is to be held at the Club House, on Thursday next, November 17th, at 5.30 p.m.

The following extracts are taken from the annual report which has just been issued to members.

Cricket.

The Club entered a team in the First Division of the League Competition. The result was not very satisfactory. Mr. O. Ismail heads the batting average. Mr. S. Abbas has the best bowling average.

Tennis.

As usual, interest was well maintained throughout the season. The Club competed in the Lawn Tennis Association Tournament, entering teams in the B and C Divisions. The teams acquitted themselves creditably, finishing third in both of these Divisions.

A Tournament was held and the results were:—Singles Handicap: Mr. J. M. Silva; Runner up: Mr. E. Hamson; Doubles Handicap: Messrs. J. M. Silva and H. M. Xavier; Runners up: Messrs. A. R. Remedios and A. A. Lewis.

Lawn Bowls.

This game was very popular. Two teams entered in the Association Competitions. The result was not satisfactory, though this was not surprising, as new players had to be called upon to complete the teams on many occasions.

Club competitions were held, with the following results:—Singles: Mr. R. Basa; Runner up: Mr. A. W. Grimmitt; Pairs: Messrs. M. A. R. Sousa and W. T. Brightman; Runners up: Messrs. R. H. Whiteford and A. A. Lewis; Rink: Messrs. F. K. Modi, E. J. Neves, D. Fritz, C. Bennett (Skip), Runners up: Messrs. A. A. Lewis, W. T. Brightman, C. S. Rosselet, A. W. Grimmitt (Skip).

Billiards.

The tables are in good condition: they were well used throughout the year. A team competition of four players each, in which seven teams entered, was held which resulted in some—closely contested games. Messrs. A. Gillard, L. C. R. Sousa, C. S. Rosselet and C. A. Rodrigues were the winning team.

Membership and Finance.

The number of members on the roll is 396. The working account shows a profit of $937.85.

Of the Balance Sheet item under Sundry Debtors the amount of $4,532.57 is shewn as outstanding to July 31st; it is gratifying to note that $2,572.34 has since been collected.

The Committee much regret to record the deaths of the following members: G. R. Haywood, W. Knight, L. A. Rose and W. E. Rose.

THE FIGHT AT TAIPING THEATRE.

FIRE BRIGADE EMPLOYEES CHARGED.

Five Chinese members of the Fire Brigade were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning with assaulting the ticket collector at the Taiping Theatre and Chinese Detective Sergeant Wong Kam.

The defendants were Ho Kam Tai (stoker), Choi Kam and Chan Chan (firemen), and Cheung Tai, and Kwok Wa Sing (seamen).

The Chinese Sergeant, who appeared with a bandage on his head, while the ticket collector was still in hospital, alleged that he was struck when he tried to stop a fight which was going on at the theatre.

While admitting that they assaulted the ticket collector, Ho Kam Tai and Kwok Wa Sing were unable to account for the policeman's injuries. The others made a complete denial of the charges.

In reply to his Worship, the first defendant said that he was standing outside the Central Market earlier in the afternoon when the complaint bumped into him, swore at him, and then ran away. He recognised the man, so that night he went to the theatre to get revenge.

Remarking that he was a scoundrel to take his friends with him to vent a private spite of that nature, Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case until Monday.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. QUEEN'S REGIMENT.

This match will be played on the U.S.R.C. ground to-morrow (Saturday). Kick-off 4.15 p.m.

Kowloon F.C.:—Wood; Jones and Caveille; Hedley, Sims and Baldwin; Pile, May, Vickars, Miles and Muir. Reserve: Dodshon.

KOWLOON F.C. 2ND XI. v. SOUTH CHINA "A."

This match will be played on the Kowloon ground to-morrow (Saturday). Kick-off 2.45 p.m.

Kowloon 2nd XI.:—Angus; Bliss and Pasco; Easterbrook, Hartley and Nicholls; Reed, Clark, Spary, Coates and Blacklock. Reserve: Slipper.

CHESS.

TWENTY-SIXTH GAME DRAWN.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 9th.

The 26th game, for the world's chess championship, between Capablanca and Alekhine, has been drawn.

SHANGHAI CHAMPIONS.

POWHATTAN SWEEPS.

The first and second prizes in the above sweeps were won by Hong Kong ticket holders.

1st Prize Ticket No. 16299 drew Charcoal.
2nd Prize " No. 16292 drew Young Bill.
" No. 5157 drew Tabbycat.

It is understood that Mr. Castro, of the Orient Tobacco Factory, is the holder of ticket 16299 and Mrs. F. Bayot the holder of ticket 16292.

THE GAMBLER'S PARADISE.

CHICAGO UNDER "BIG BILL" THOMPSON'S REGIME.

SCALE OF BRIBES.

Reports from Chicago say that the city under the administration of "Big Bill" Thompson is "wide open," which means that vice of every kind is flourishing, without the least interference from the police.

"Every gambler, every gambler's tout, every capper (confederate), and every man who ever earned a living shuffling a pack of cards or scraping up dice is here." Men and women said that they had come to see the Tunney-Dempsey fight and that after that historic event they would return to their homes and ordinary vocations.

But they will not. They will remain in Chicago to fleece the innocent, because, as one of them remarked in his own lingo: "There will be gravy in Chicago as long as Big Bill is Mayor."

While the police walk the streets apparently oblivious of gamblers, thugs, and women, they are not indifferent. They can put their hands on any man or woman they want at half an hour's notice, for no man or woman can do business in Chicago without the consent of the police.

The Silent Partner.

Just as the Federal Government takes part of the bootleggers' illicit profits in the form of income tax, thus becoming a silent partner in illegitimate business, so the Chicago police make the underworld pay tribute for the privilege of swindling, robbery, and other crimes.

There is a regular schedule, and in the same way that the Government imposes super-tax so does the police force. The little gambler gets off with a few dollars and the large establishment, where thousands are hazarded on marked cards, pays proportionately. The constable on beat or the city detective collects the money for the "higher ups" in the hierarchy of the gang of crooked politicians.

The "higher ups" are a few men who manage elections and arrange the strategy of the campaign. Most of the money goes into their pockets, which is one reason politics are profitable in the large cities. A percentage of the money goes into the campaign fund to provide the sinews of war in the next election, which explains why it is so difficult to dislodge the gang once it gets into power.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

STARTING TIMES AT FANLING TO-DAY (ARMISTICE DAY.)

9.28 a.m. E. Davidson and H. G. Hegarty.
9.32 " R. L. Stewart and M. D. G. Hoare.
9.36 " F. H. J. Trayes and K. M. Simpson.
9.40 " S. A. Arthur and E. C. Frederick.
9.44 " A. D. Humphreys and J. W. Alabaster.
9.48 " K. S. Robertson and A. E. Lissaman.
9.52 " H. F. Bloxham and D. G. Bruce.
9.56 " S. T. Butlin and N. K. Littlejohn.
10.00 " C. Thwaites and T. Thomson.
10.04 " W. A. Stewart and T. Low.
10.08 " M. H. Ivy and A. Sommerfelt.
10.12 " W. F. Simmons and J. R. Collis.
10.16 " J. W. Andrew and J. C. Middleton-Smith.
10.20 " T. G. Weall and M. Hall.
10.24 " E. J. Mahon and C. B. Shank.
10.28 " D. Forbes and A. H. Penn.
10.32 " A. C. I. Bowker and L. M. S. Lloyd.
10.36 " A. B. Raworth and M. M. Maas.
10.40 " F. A. Redmond and D. J. Gilmore.
10.44 " R. P. Moodie and J. H. Raikes.
10.48 " J. L. Shellshear and E. W. Kirk.

KOWLOON GOLF CLUB.

K.G.C. v. Y.M.C.A.

A match between the Kowloon Golf Club and the Y.M.C.A. will be played on the Kowloon course to-day (Friday) commencing at 10 a.m. The teams are:—

Y.M.C.A.:—A. Leach and F. Cowherd; J. D. Thomson and W. S. Hillier; J. H. Austin and J. H. Hunt; C. R. F. Johnson and V. C. Labrum; W. Hyde and R. Sapsed.

K.G.C.:—F. E. Remedios and F. Lickley; J. O. McLaggan or S. Gray and F. X. Remedios; W. J. Carroll and G. Puncheon; W. E. Orchard and J. Dixon; E. Dewhurst and C. M. Alves.

K.G.C. v. SHEK-O COUNTRY CLUB.

This match will be played on the Kowloon Course to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. A private bus will meet the 12.35 ferry. Tiffin at the Club House on arrival. Each match one point; byes three holes and over ½ point. The matches to be played off at times most suitable to the players concerned. Teams:—

K.G.C.—F. E. Remedios, E. T. Andrews, S. Gray, A. W. Roberts, F. X. Remedios, H. Page, J. O. McLaggan, F. Lickley, H. G. Howard, W. S. Hillier, S. J. Jordain, and E. Cock.

Reserves: G. Duncan and V. C. Labrum.

S.C.C.:—E. Davidson, B. A. Sands, D. G. Bruce, E. Grimble, D. H. Blake, K. S. Morrison, E. L. Sim, L. S. Hills, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, P. S. Cassidy, W. E. L. Shenton and R. Sutherland.

"OUR CABARET."

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

We have already mentioned that Mr. Charles Chamier and his "Our Cabaret" Company are paying a return visit to the Colony. They open at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, on Sunday evening.

The first revue of the series they will present here is entitled "Hey! Hey!", and will be performed on Sunday and Monday. This revue contains two new sketches, "Honeymoon Hall" and "Find the Dog." There are also a number of new comedy songs, and Miss Muriel Varna's special number "A la Alfred Lester."

The revue will be followed on Tuesday and Wednesday by "Cocktails"; on Thursday and Friday by "Hon Soit"; on Saturday next by "A la Carte"; on Sunday by "Here and There," and on the Monday by "Pot Pourri" truly a feast of lively comerdy.

Booking can be made at Moutrie's at the popular prices of $3, $2 and $1.

Arriving to-day by the *Macedonia* from Shanghai, "Our Cabaret" company includes Miss Aileen Woods. The Company have had a very successful tour in North China and Japan.

HOCKEY.

RECREIO v. "Y" MEN.

A hockey match was played at King's Park yesterday afternoon between the Club de Recreio and a team from the Y.M.C.A. The result was two goals to nil in favour of the Club de Recreio.

TENNIS MATCHES IN MACAO.

HONG KONG PLAYERS VISITING THE PORTUGUESE COLONY.

The officials of the Sporting Club de Macau, an Association formed for the promotion of outdoor games in Macao, have been the means by which a number of Hong Kong tennis players are making a trip to Macao to play a series of games next Sunday.

The players are mostly members of the Indian Recreation Club and the majority of them have played in the local Tennis League matches.

Among the Indian representatives are:—S. A. and S. S. Hussain, I. M. Razack, J. M. Cassumbhoy, Y. A. Wahab and D. Mohammed. All are in splendid form and expect to give a good account of themselves against the Sporting Club members who have, on several occasions, distinguished themselves against various local teams that have visited the Portuguese Colony.

"Every effort is being made by Mr. Carlos Veliz, an enthusiastic supporter of the Sporting Club, to accommodate and entertain the visitors, who are assured of a very enjoyable week-end.

PROBLEM OF OLD AGE.

CRITICISM OF THE GLAND TREATMENT.

Professor Voronoff's lecture during the Zoological Congress has aroused so much controversy that the *Pesti Hirlap* has asked Professor Boris Sokoloff, Director of the Cancer-Research Institutes in Prague and Nice, to state his opinion as to the permanent value of the "Voronoff operation."

In Professor Voronoff's opinion old age is the consequence of the exhaustion of the glands, but if this is the case, says Professor Sokoloff, why is the rejuvenation brought about by the transplantation of glands only of temporary duration? Some scientists believe that this is due to Professor Voronoff's inadequate surgical technique.

The biologists are sceptical about the operation, which has been attempted by others before Professor Voronoff, as they declare that the operation can only be successful when the gland is taken from a creature of the same species as that into which it will be transplanted. Thus it has been proved that the transplantation of a gland from a white mouse into a grey mouse is completely successful, whereas the transplantation of a mouse's gland into a rat is not.

When the gland is transplanted from a different species the law of the blood comes into force and the alien gland becomes absorbed away in a short time; and this is what has generally occurred in the operations of Professor Voronoff. A positive success can only be hoped for when glands are transplanted from one human being to another. The biologists consider that Professor Voronoff's logic is at fault in that he disregards this point.

American View.

Professor Little, the American scientist, declares that the glands of the body form a chain, each link of which reacts on another, so that the transplantation of one gland (as in the Voronoff operation) cannot permanently prevent the ageing of the whole organism.

The late Professor Metschnikoff, whose last years were given up to the study of old age, has stated that arterio-schierosis is first caused by the chalking of the inner secretion glands which follows chronic intestinal poisoning. The greater part of civilised mankind is suffering from abnormal fermentation of the intestines caused by *coli* bacteria.

After many experiments Professor Metschnikoff discovered that the bacillus obtained from sour milk was the most effective in retraining this bacilus, but that sour milk alone produced little result, whereas the sour milk bacillus absorbed with bananas or potatoes was successful in ridding the intestines of the bacillus. American scientists are working on the lines laid down by Professor Metschnikoff, as the problem of old age is now understood to be intimately connected with the poisoning from chalked organs.

REFORM IN INDIA.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

REVOLUTION DEFEATED.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY SIR FREDERICK WHYTE.

Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., LL.D., who is one of the pioneers of the experiment of self-government in India, having been appointed in 1920 as President of the then newly formed Legislative Assembly, gave an interesting lecture "On India" yesterday in the Great Hall of the University.

Mr. W. W. Hornell, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in introducing Sir Frederick to the audience, said that he was in India at the time when Frederick Whyte was merely a name. The tact, sympathy, and patience which the lecturer had shown in his handling of a very delicate situation, had made his name honoured both at Home and in India, and deepened the appreciation with which he was already regarded by Mr. Hornell.

The Background Of History.

To understand the situation of India to-day, said Sir Frederick it was necessary to examine the background of Indian history to which the present situation was the foreground.

India is not only a peninsula geographically cut off from the rest of the world by the sea and mountain ranges, she is as secluded mentally as she is physically. The mind of the Indian works on entirely different lines from that of any other nation. Other nations are guided by legislation or social custom, the Indians entirely by their religion. When difficulties arise in the social life of the people their leaders search in the ancient tenets of their religion for a solution. But India is not more spiritual than any other nation; her religion contains a series of rules of conduct for nearly every circumstance that may arise.

The Influence Of English.

The minutes signed by Lord Macaulay early in the 19th century concerning the use of the English language in Indian education have had very far reaching effects. Lord Macaulay considered that there was no existing Indian language which was a suitable medium for instruction in the higher branches of social economy, science, or history, and he therefore advocated that these subjects be taught in English. The result was that all well educated Indians had their minds opened to foreign influences and foreign trains of thought. The full result was not apparent for some fifty years when generation after generation had been brought into contact with alien thought particularly alien political thought. Indians discovered that in Europe the people regarded the function of government to be their concern and to a certain extent under their guidance, and this awakening of the political consciousness of India was to grow to a demand for political control.

After the mutiny in 1858 Queen Victoria undertook not to interfere with the customs of the Indians and to give them fair and just laws, but there was then no suggestion that India should even in the future be self-governing, because there was no real political consciousness in India at that time.

National Consciousness.

The Indian National Congress of 1884 contained not only several Parsees but two Scotsmen, but from this date there was a party in India with a growing national consciousness. In 1917 a revolutionary change was made in the fabric and structure of Government in India. The Great War had shown the loyalty of a large number of Indians to the Empire; in place of the rising expected by many people the Indians came forward with men and money on the side of the Allies. After such a demonstration of loyalty it was clear that the only possible return that the Mother Country could make was a promise of self-government and the taking of immediate steps to put this into effect. The political consciousness of India had been stimulated by the war propaganda of the Allies, and the introduction of a large Indian element into the personnel of the government, which was pledged to reach the ideal of self-government by regular and progressive stages, was put into effect in 1917.

When, however, in 1920 the new legislation was put into effect India was in a terrible state. It seemed as if the new constitution could not stand, though it has pulled through and is now the magnetic centre of political feeling in India, mainly through the courage and loyalty of a large number of far-sighted Indian politicians and the forebearance which they exercised during those difficult years. By 1923 the constitution had defeated revolution.

(Continued on next Column.)

The Policy Of Non-Co-operation.

The policy of non-co-operation instituted by Gandhi, a religious and social reformer who has done a great deal for India, succeeded for a while but the demands it made were too great. Gandhi's teaching was an ideal which no human being could live up to, and because the new constitution represented such substantial benefits to the Indian people they recognised that it was worth attempting to co-operate in it.

Only finance and law giving are to-day in the hands of central authority. In each province education and public works are managed by a legislative council largely composed of Indians. Gandhi committed a political blunder in trying to stop his fellow-countrymen from sitting on the legislative councils, from profiting by Western education and Western civilisation. He believed that goodwill could carry on the world and forgot that government of one sort or another has been invented by all nations to hold the people together. Non-co-operation is a movement of passive resistance, a gospel of love not at all adapted to an emotional people to whom you are preaching at the same time that the government is evil. Some of the bloodiest incidents in the late troublous times are directly due to the teaching of this apostle of peace, and it was this fact which persuaded the more reasonable of his countrymen that non-co-operation was an impossible ideal. Gandhi was a destructive force in politics, his leadership was fatal, but he was essential to the social progress of India and the net sum of his preaching is good.

"Mother India."

Gandhi, when he had read "Mother India" written by Miss Mayo, an American, to prove that early marriage is responsible for most of the social evil in India to-day, said that while he hoped no English people would read the book, as it would give them a bad and false impression of India, he hoped that every Indian would do so, because it was only by combatting those evils which are pointed out in the book that India could rise to be a nation fit for self-government.

A Vote Of Thanks.

Mr. Hornell, proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that Sir Frederick Whyte had played no small part in the victory which constitutionalism had won over revolution.

"THE UNTAMED LADY."

AN ENTERTAINING PICTURE.

BRIGHT PROGRAMME AT THE "QUEEN'S."

"The Untamed Lady" is a delightfully entertaining picture.

It is one of those pictures which, while not in any way "classic," yet proves very enjoyable and makes a visit to the cinema a real relaxation and pleasure.

"The Untamed Lady" was screened at the Queen's Theatre for the first time yesterday, and will be shown again to-day and to-morrow.

The story deals with a girl possessed of immense wealth, who has been badly spoiled from childhood. She has such an ungovernable temper that she has broken numerous betrothals. Finally, she becomes engaged to a man who has a strong will and determines to "break her as one would a horse with an ugly temper." How this Petruccio sets about doing it is well worth seeing.

Gloria Swanson plays the part of the "untamed lady" in her own clever and attractive style, while Lawrence Gray is the man with the "strong right arm" who "puts his foot down hard."

In addition to the above picture there is also an excellent "Felix" film, and a capital Topical Budget contains many interesting incidents, including the winning of the Cesarewitch, the annual procession of judges at the opening of the Law Courts in London, and the launching of a liner at Glasgow.

THE WORLD.

At the World Theatre, there is showing until to-morrow, "He who get's Slapped," a fine picture, with thrills and pathos, featuring Lon Chaney in one of his best roles.

THE STAR.

At the Star Theatre, Kowloon, Pola Negri is seen in "The Spanish Dancer," another film which has been exhibited at the Queen's Theatre some time ago, but is an excellent picture, woven around a capital story.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL IN AUSTRALIA.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION.

WINNER OF A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

FORTY JUDGES.

Here is a brief description of Miss Phyllis von Alwyn, whose beauty and perfection won for her the "Miss Australia" prize, a tour round the world, awarded by the *Sydney Guardian*:

Age 21.
Blue eyes.
Pencilled eyebrows.
Golden curly hair.
Classical features.
Open-air velvety complexion.
Willowy figure.
Height, 5ft. 7in.
Dainty feet.
Weight just over 9st.

The prize, which brought her to England—she arrived at Southampton from New York on the Cunarder *Berengaria* on September 28th—took four months to win. Three thousand girls competed. She had to go to Sydney for the final, and was examined in:

Character,
Education,
Physical fitness,
Sports accomplishments.
Deportment, and
General ability.

There were 40 judges, of whom two were women doctors, three sculptors, and three painters. The prize carried with it the right to have a chaperone, and Miss von Alwyn immediately chose her mother, "my best pal," she said.

But her father did not intend to be left behind, so, paying his own expenses, he is a member of the touring party.

Miss von Alwyn, who was born in Launceston, Tasmania, also received £2,000 cash, two motor-cars, and 25 per cent. on the sale of her photographs, which she gave to charity.

Beauty—And Skill.

She can drive a motor-car, play golf, lawn tennis and badminton, swim, ride a horse, make her own hats and dresses, and cook like a chef. When at home she is secretary to her father who is a chocolate manufacturer.

Since she left her home at Launceston, Tasmania, she has visited Suva, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Chicago, and New York. England will have her for three weeks, and then she will go on to France and Italy and Switzerland.

With such beauty, accomplishments, and charm of manner, it is not surprising that her postbag is heavy with marriage proposals, writes a *Daily News* woman representative who saw Miss von Alwyn in London, but I have an idea that she means to go home to an Australian sweetheart. However, that is a secret.

Film Offers Refused.

When in Los Angeles she was offered tempting film contracts, but refused. "I want to get back to home life" was her answer.

One of her troubles on this world tour, which will last seven months, is that she has to keep an exact diary of all that happens, for when she returns to Australia she has to start on a year's lecture tour.

"I want to see England more than any other country in the tour," she told me, "for it is looked upon as home by all Australians. I also want to see Scotland, where my grandmother was born, and Wales, where my grandfather came from."

Miss von Alwyn does not smoke nor use cosmetics. She expressed a desire to see the churches and cathedrals of England.

The Anglo-Saxon Type.

The arrival in England of Miss Phyllis von Alwyn, the winner of a popular competition for the most beautiful girl in Australia, will stimulate the curiosity of Englishwomen, continues the *Daily News*, commenting editorially. Conceptions of physical beauty still vary extraordinarily in different countries as at different epochs. The primitive savage who reverences fatness and nothing else would no doubt entertain a very poor opinion of the competence of Australian judges. But it is probably true to say that among civilized peoples there is evolving something like a standardized view about the factors of human loveliness, and that the type which most nearly conforms to that view is the Anglo-Saxon type. It is not merely regularity of features, or beauty of complexion and figure, which has tended to make the Anglo-Saxon type pre-eminent; girls of this breed, whether the daughters of dukes or dustmen, have an air of frank, easy comradeship, of independence, and of naturalness, which in earlier days seemed to belong only to dwellers in the open. It has been said that it is the Australian girl, or at any rate the overseas girl, who has added this characteristic charm to the orginal English stock. If that is so, English-women have caught the infection very thoroughly. It has become almost a judicial dictum that, in the happiest of senses, there are no unattractive women in England to-day.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND TRADE.

DOES TRADE FOLLOW THE DOLLAR OR POUND OR WHATEVER BE THE MONEY EXPORTED.

[By HARTLEY WITHERS.]

In the September number of the "American Economic Review" there was an article by Mr. A. P. Winston, discussing the question whether Trade follows the Dollar; the writer devotes a good deal of study and research to proving, apparently to his own satisfaction, that it does not, while his own admissions and statements seem to indicate very clearly that it does. indicate very clearly that it does.

With all deference to the opinion of this very painstaking exponent of an interesting economic problem, I venture to think that he has read far too much into the arguments of those who try to prove that a country which is investing abroad is likely to sell goods abroad. He puts the case as follows:—

"The opinion has gained general acceptance that investments abroad have an important effect in stimulating export trade, since (it is assumed) the manufacturers of the country supplying the capital are assured of a preference over other nationalities in the sale of materials and equipment for these undertakings" (presumably the undertakings financed by the capital exported.) "This power of aiding trade is ascribed to one or other of two sorts of investment:—(a) Loans as for Chinese Government railways. The loan contract, it is said, commonly requires the purchase of material and equipment from the country of the leaders; (b) investment at the investor's own risk, as when a European company obtains a concession for a railway, enterprise in South America. In that case, it is said, the investors give a preference in making purchases to manufacturers of their own nationality."

Effect of Foreign Investment.

Mr. Winston is able to cite a large number of quotations, chiefly of American origin, which show their writers have believed that the effect of foreign investment is much more direct than it is in fact. One of them said, for instance, that "if American financiers were to undertake the building of a railway line in Argentina, the rails, bridges, cars, locomotives, etc., would be "largely if not wholly supplied by manufacturers in the U.S." He is also able to show, with regard to loans, that no borrower would voluntarily consent to the restriction under discussion, which is certainly true, but does not affect the fact that it is often imposed, as he admits when he says that "Governments (notably the French) have at times attempted, with doubtful success, to give their manufacturers a preference."

Motives of Patriotism.

As to the second class of investments, such as the building of railways in Argentina or Brazil by foreign companies, Mr. Winston believes that there is an assumption that the administrators of the enterprise will be led by motives of patriotism to prefer the products of their own country, and he adds that no other motive is suggested. This assumption he derides, on the ground assumption he derides, on the ground that (1) "even the home railways of France and other countries use large amounts of imported material" and "there is no reason to expect a different policy by investors of the same countries when they go abroad"; (2) that railways are so poor an investment that they could not afford it; and (3) that foreign Governments, whether borrowing or granting charters, would not subject their railway systems to uneconomical methods of purchasing. And yet he admits that "when the manufacturers of an investing nationality are able (like those of Great Britain) to supply needed material of good quality at low prices, the national prejudice may doubtless have an appreciable influence." This is probably all that those who have rather overstated the case really meant, though they might also point out that it is not only a matter of national prejudice, but also of ease and convenience. When one deals with one's own countrymen there is no question of different language, currency, measures, business methods and so on. If his goods are not too dear, one's neighbour has all this natural protection in his favour. But it does not, and Mr. Winston is right in insisting on this, close the market for him if he cannot deliver the right goods at the right price.

Trade Follows Loans.

But most of us who believe that goods sold will follow money lent, argue on much wider and simpler grounds. Mr. Winston is good enough to quote an article of mine which said that "if a South African state that is building a railway raises a loan in London, it may spend the proceeds on steel rails manufactured in Belgium or on rolling stock manufactured in the United States, but the Belgian or American seller of the goods will take payment in sterling drafts because sterling credit is all that the borrowing Government has got for making payment for them, and either they or someone else to whom they pass the credit must buy something in England for England is the only country where the particular kind of money that has been borrowed passes current in exchange for goods and services." Mr. Winston reinforces this quotation with his own observation that "it is of course true that, without any contract stipulation, loans and other exports of capital bring about an exportation of goods from the lending country—as the payment of the loans like other payments abroad is effectuated through an exportation of goods." Which, surely is only another way of saying that trade follows the dollar or the pound, or whatever be the money exported.

Foreign Investments.

There is this reservation to be effective gold standard may have money that it lends or service, but in gold. This is why restrictions on foreign lending, when it threatened to turn the exchanges too sharply against London, were imposed by the Bank of England. But except at times when the gold position needs delicate handling, those who invest abroad can certainly lay the flattering unction to their souls that they are helping their country's export trade, though as Mr. Winston has clearly proved, it need not be that branch of the export trade which might seem most likely to benefit from the investment.

India does not care to have the best engine, which is a shareholders' Bank, some second best such as the stockholders' Bank, which was considered in recent discussions, might do very well, as long as it guaranteed a genuine independence in the Board's constituency. We do not agree with a section of Indian public opinion that a shareholders' Bank would have fallen into the hands of the great industrialists of Bombay. The industrialists themselves do not seem to think so, and they are right. The shareholders in the Bank would undoubtedly have come to be the minor well-to-do of all classes and communities. But the difference in the advantage of a shareholders' Bank and some other sort of constituency for the Board is not one for which it is worth while to delay so great a measure of reform. It is not worth while to sacrifice the whole electrical installation because one cannot make up one's mind whether an oil engine or a steam engine is the better.—*Financial News.*

A TAMIL MIRACLE MAN.

STRANGE DOINGS AT SUNGEI PATANI.

THOUSANDS CROWD TO BE CURED.

According to the *Pinang Gazette*, all roads lead to Sungei Patani; for miracles are being performed there by a Tamil of the Pala caste named Arakaylam, for 17 years a tindal on the Sin Ban Guan Rubber Estate. Arakaylam, some weeks ago, had a dream in which he was promised the gift of healing and was told to proceed to a deserted hut on the estate where he would find proof of a guiding intelligence. He did so and saw a new pongau (white ant's nest) rising from the floor. Breaking this open, he found a quantity of gold; also a snake, which he captured. He has been curing the blind and the sick by sprinkling water over the sufferers' heads and praying for them. Now, it is difficult to get near him for people from all over the country have been crowding to see him. Cars from Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping and Penang are constantly coming and going and the neighbourhood is crowded with pilgrims, many of whom are Chinese nonias.

A correspondent writes to the *Singapore Free Press* that he went with a party to see the holy man, but failed. There were over a thousand cars and buses waiting and it is estimated that there are over 8,000 people, every day, seeking the assistance of the miracle worker, who has a bodyguard of four Bengalis and a fence round the deserted hut to keep the mobs at a distance. The healer makes no charge for the cure but the motor car drivers are reaping a rich harvest and people are paying a dollar a small bottle to an enterprising "merchant" for the water with which the miracles are performed. The natives say that the healer has but to touch them and they are cured, no matter what the disease may be. The lame, the blind, and the halt, wait all night in the rain for a chance of being "touched" and cured next day. It is stated that Arakaylam has taken no food and has not drunk a drop of water since his dream.

YOUNG ENGLAND SUSPICIOUS.

EFFECTS OF PROPAGANDA.

INFLUENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

[BY THE REV. C. A. ALINGTON, D.D., HEADMASTER OF ETON.]

Discussion has been raging of late on the subject of propaganda on behalf of the League of Nations in the schools, and critics have fallen foul of a circular issued by some "educational authorities" (or were they called "experts"?) advocating the teaching of history with the League in constant view.

In this there is nothing to arouse surprise: for anyone to pose as an "educational authority" or an "educational expert" is enough to arouse the embittered hostility of the average educated English man. He seizes his pen, sees that his inkpot is well filled, and plunges headlong into the fray. "Educational experts, indeed!" says he, with the light of battle in his eye.

This attitude, or this action, of his is entirely praiseworthy. There are very few subjects on which so much nonsense has been written as education, and much of the nonsense has been written by experts. It might indeed be maintained that it is one of the happiest features of English education that it has not been too much guided by authority or too much dominated by the expert.

"Amateur" is frequently employed as a term of reproach, and no doubt there is much that is amateurish in English methods of education or their absence, but it is difficult to see why one who loves his subject, which is, after all, what the word implies, should be out of court as an exponent of it, and it is at least possible that too close a following of the theories of expert authorities will quench that love of the profession without which teaching becomes the merest drudgery.

Headmasters And Their Critics.

Our critics, then, are right to be suspicious, but in this case their fears are baseless, for there is not the least chance that the godly admonitions of circulars from high quarters will receive undue attention. Headmasters, as a body, are far too acutely conscious of one another's infirmities to be likely to institute propaganda of any kind because a committee of their own number recommends it. There exists no less "suggestible" body of men than headmasters (if the loathsome word may be admitted), or, rather, the only suggestion to which they yield is auto-suggestion. That, as their critics unkindly and unfairly assert, is the reason why they need such long holidays.

Again, if the critics would consider the matter a little more closely, they would recall a fact which is no doubt well known to them, and presumably to the headmasters whom they criticise—namely, that propaganda directed to schoolboys is completely without effect in this country. Among the Latin races things may be, and probably are, different, and we all know that the German propaganda bore disastrous fruit in German schools; but for some blessed reason our mixed pedigree seems to have rendered us immune in boyhood from this disastrous inheritance. The British boy profoundly distrusts anything which he is asked to believe, and his first intellectual efforts are almost certain to be directed to the effort to prove that what his master says is wrong. This is no doubt depressing at first to the master. He hopes when he is young that his enthusiasms are bearing fruit, and so no doubt they are, but fruit of a nature which he neither expects nor desires.

Law Of Boy Nature.

When he is a little older, and a little more cunning, he will proceed on different lines: he will beware of praising, let us say, a poet or a poem, and will confine himself to the suggestion that they are not entirely negligible, though adding that they are rather difficult to understand. So will he be spared the sorrow of hearing that his enthusiasm for Tennyson has driven his pupils to Browning, or that they have heard so much about Wordsworth that they never wish to hear him mentioned again. If Bishop Creighton was right in maintaining that exaggeration was one of a teacher's best weapons, he might have added the caution against the repetition of exaggerated enthusiasms.

The League of Nations is by no means exempt from the action of this curious law of British boy nature. The least suspicion that it was continually dragged in, or represented either as beyond criticism, or as the one sure cure for the world's woes, would at once arouse the boy's hostility, or rather awaken his critical faculty.

I have listened to many addresses given to boys on the subject, some by distinguished enthusiasts, some by rather ill-equipped exponents and some by definitely hostile critics, and I have no doubt whatever that it is the last who have done the cause most good. I am myself a convinced supporter of the League, but if I had to have its claims discussed before an audience of schoolboys by Lord Cecil (let us say) or Mr. Leo Maxse I should unhesitatingly welcome the latter, and I hasten to add that I regard both as admirable exponents of their own point of view.

But beneath this question of League of Nations propaganda lies the wider question how history should be taught, and here there can surely be no doubt. It must be taught with scrupulous fairness and a real desire to present different sides, so far as the knowledge of the teacher enables him to do so: but to demand that the teacher should disguise his own interests and conceal his own prejudices is to degrade both himself and his subject.

A Story Of Bishop Creighton.

History must remain, in its wider range, subjective, and both teacher and historian must be given the right to say what on the balance of the evidence they have come to believe. Objective history, save in the most limited sense, is a fiction of the poets, or rather of some exceedingly prosaic minds whose works have little value save as books of reference. The great names of all the historians who have made history live rise up to testify against them.

There is a story, dear to historians, which, illustrates the narrowness of the path which the impartial writer must tread. Bishop Creighton, who wished to have it said of him that "he tried to write true history," and whose wish has been fulfilled, wrote his brilliant History of the Papacy while he was editor of the English Historical Review. Lord Acton offered to review it and the offer was gratefully accepted, but the unfortunate editor when the review arrived felt disposed to add a note that he was not responsible for the opinions of his contributors, for the reviewer reviled him bitterly for his undue tenderness to the sins of the mediæval popes—a reproach which it was hard for an Anglican historian to bear from the lips of a distinguished Roman Catholic. But Creighton's history was very far from being "objective"; he limited himself to the belief that men if they are to be fairly judged must be judged in relation to the standards of their own time.

Nationalism.

And this after all, *mutatis mutandis*, applies to the League of Nations. It is potentially at any rate the biggest political fact of our time; it has a legitimate ancestry which should be carefully traced, but it must not be allowed to cast its shadow, or rather its light, back on to centuries which knew nothing of it. It depends for its success on a right understanding of the character of man and of the motives which condition his action. Many of these motives have been demonstrably bad, and the true moral interest of history lies in seeing how their badness has been realised and how they have given place to something better.

Nationalism has many sins to answer for, but it has also many great achievements, and our purpose of teaching history is not to lecture the past for its ignorance but to show the lessons which it has to teach the present. The League of Nations is one of the organisations which exist to lead the world into the paths of unselfish co-operation, and, though it is not, as is sometimes implied, the only such organisation, which exists, it goes without saying that every boy and girl ought to know of the existence of the League of Nations, its achievements and its difficulties, and to wish it the success it deserves.

This is not propaganda, but history, and is all which its supporters have any right to demand; and it is certainly all that they will get, whatever fears and hopes may have been needlessly aroused by International Committees for Intellectual Co-operation.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

A WAITRESS AT THE PALACE.

ENGLAND'S OLDEST WOMAN AND THE KAISER.

QUEEN VICTORIA A PERFECT LITTLE LADY.

Mrs. Sarah Collins, of Shillington-street, Battersea, who has celebrated her 106th birthday and is claimed to be the oldest woman in England, has a poor opinion of modern girls. But she has a good word to say for the Kaiser.

"I was a waitress at Buckingham Palace, and I have shaken hands with the ex-Kaiser, Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, and King Edward. The ex-Kaiser was a great friend of mine. He often talked to me, and he was a nice man, generous and kind.

"I was sorry when I was told we were at war with Germany, because I was fond of the Kaiser.

"Queen Victoria was a perfect little lady, but my favourite was King Edward. He was always so jolly and pleasant. Several times he stopped to ask me if I was happy when I was working at the Palace."

Mrs. Collins then talked of airplanes. "Someone offered to take me up in an airplane a year or two ago," she said, "but I don't hold with such things. It doesn't seem natural to fly in the air like a bird. Horses are much nicer."

THIS AMATEUR ACTING.

Authorities on the subject say that never was there so much amateur acting as there is nowadays, writes a theatrical correspondent in a Home paper. One London theatre, the Scala, is kept going half the year by amateur productions, and all over the country there are prosperous societies concerned with this play-acting business. In Hastings, which is not a tremendously big town, there are no fewer than four such organisations.

These societies, with their committees, run their plays on perfectly business-like lines, but—as someone used to say at the Gaiety in the old days—"there are others," especially at this time of year. Hundreds of people have recently said, "Let's get up a play for Christmas," and they have proceeded to get up their play. The Theatre-Royal-back drawing-room season is in full swing.

Great Fun—or Friction?

Now these amateur theatricals can be great fun as they should be, or the means of friction—as is sometimes the case. There is something about the stage and its works that is apt to ruffle tempers and make those concerned "temperamental" (as the polite word has it), and unless the right spirit and the right sense of proportion and humour prevail squabbles are certain.

The days are happily past when amateur actors thought it necessary to give an imitation of Sir Herbert Tree, Sir Henry Irving, and Mr. George Robey all rolled into one. Nowadays they are more modestly content just to "act" themselves, with—as required—a dash of Sir Gerald du Maurier or a pinch of Mr. Leslie Henson. It is really very much better so; of course, most good actors are mimics, but very few amateurs are good actors.

Not To Be Taken Too Seriously.

Once that fact is good-humouredly realised things are likely to go well and be a success. It is true that amateur theatricals frequently amuse the players more than they do the audience, but even if the audience is given something for nothing it has its feelings, and it is probably going to be better entertained by the actors realising that they are just fooling than by pompous efforts to have themselves taken seriously.

The very worst thing that can happen is to have any suggestion of seriousness about this Christmas play business; the worse a performance is, within reason, the better is it going to be enjoyed. Very few amateur actors or actresses should ever take themselves seriously, particularly when, after the performance, they are warmly advised that they ought to go on the stage.

It is no real recommendation for the stage that a girl is "just like". Miss Gladys Cooper, or a young man "just like" Mr. Henry Ainley. There are plenty of copyists looking for work in the theatre; what is wanted is people who are "different"—and so "different" that vast numbers of other people will be prepared to pay good money to see them act.

The Danger Of Amateur Theatricals.

There are few things in the world that cause perfectly rational people to lose their sense of proportion more than amateur theatricals. The only proper way to treat them is as a piece of good fun.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The E.E. Telegraph Company have an unclaimed telegram from Foochow for Huleung. The Great Northern Company have unclaimed telegrams for Imakodiad from Osaka and Wilvincit from Bradford.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	*Sunrise.*	*Sunset.*
November 11th	6.33 a.m.	5.42 p.m.
" 12th	6.33 "	5.41 "
" 13th	6.34 "	5.41 "
" 14th	6.35 "	5.41 "
" 15th	6.35 "	5.40 "
" 16th	6.36 "	5.40 "
" 17th	6.37 "	5.40 "
" 18th	6.37 "	5.39 "
" 19th	6.38 "	5.39 "
" 20th	6.38 "	5.39 "
" 21st	6.39 "	5.39 "
" 22nd	6.40 "	5.38 "
" 23rd	6.40 "	5.38 "
" 24th	6.41 "	5.38 "
" 25th	6.42 "	5.38 "
" 26th	6.43 "	5.38 "
" 27th	6.43 "	5.38 "
" 28th	6.44 "	5.38 "
" 29th	6.45 "	5.38 "
" 30th	6.46 "	5.38 "

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Pres. Madison	Tues., Dec. 6th	Pres. Cleveland	Wed., Nov. 30th
Pres. Jackson	Tues., Dec. 20th	Pres. Pierce	Wed., Dec. 14th
Pres. McKinley	Tues., Jan. 3rd	Pres. Taft	Wed., Dec. 28th

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Pres. Adams	Sun., Dec. 4th, 8 a.m.	Pres. Monroe	Sun., Jan. 15th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield	Sun., Dec. 18th, 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson	Sun., Jan. 29th, 6 a.m.

To MANILA

Pres. Lincoln	Nov. 14th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Madison	Nov. 28th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Polk	Nov. 20th, 8 a.m.	Pres. Adams	Dec. 4th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Cleveland	Nov. 22nd, 6 p.m.	Pres. Pierce	Dec. 6th, 6 p.m.

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PORTHOS ... ...A	—	—	6th Dec.
PAUL LECAT ... ...A	21st Oct.	23rd Nov.	20th Dec.
ANDRE LEBON ...A	4th Nov.	7th Dec.	3rd Jan., 1928.
CHENONCEAUX ...A	18th Nov.	21st Dec.	17th Jan., "
ANGERS ... ...B	2nd Dec.	4th Jan.	31st Jan., "

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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 13th Nov.,	10 a.m.
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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 17th Nov.,	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Nov.,	6 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 20th Nov.,	6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"KANCHOW"	On 20th Nov.,	10 a.m.
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SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 27th Nov.,	Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HOICHOW"	On 3rd Dec.,	4 p.m.
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Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

November 9th.

Sinkong, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44.—Man Yick S.S. Co.

Tuk Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Sau, from Autau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

November 10th.

Amur Maru, Japanese str., 4,823 tons, Capt. M. Yamakuchi, from Shanghai, which port she left on November 7th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. O.S.K.

Chenan, British str., 1,335 tons, Capt. J. D. Fraser, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9.—B. & S.

Hai Ching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. W. G. Erwin, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. Le Chuchot, from Haiphong and Fort Bayard, with rice and coal, lying at Stonecutters.—Messageries Maritimes.

Kulgan, British str., 1,556 tons, Capt. P. F. M. de Freitas, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—B. & S.

Pawlet, American str., 3,729 tons, Capt. A. Peterson, from Los Angeles and San Francisco, with kerosene and gasoline, lying at Laichikok.—Swayne & Hoyt Inc.

Seistan, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. C. Inglis, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutteds.—Foo Nam S.S. Co.

Tai Fook Sing, Chinese str., 1,406 tons, Capt. H. Madsen, from Saigon, which port she left on November 4th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—Hock Guan Hong.

Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Lo Yat Sun, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B36.—Wing Heung Co.

Tonjer, Norwegian str., 1,770 tons, Capt. H. Ramussen, from Chinwangtao, which port she left on November 3rd, with a cargo of coal, lying at Laichikok.—Dodwell & Co.

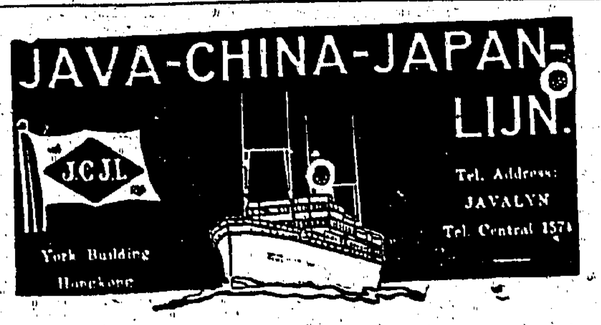
Tonkin, French str., 907 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C46.—Messageries Maritimes.

Tottori Maru, Japanese str., 3,708 tons, Capt. N. Egawa, from Moji, which port she left on November 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

November 10th.

Amur Maru, for Singapore.
Apoey, for Bangkok.
Busho Maru, for Keelung.
Chenan, for Swatow.
Dariken, for Amoy.
Formosa, for Shanghai.
Hai Yang, for Swatow.
Hang Chow, for Ma Low Chow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kwangtung, for Bangkok.
Rollon, for Canton.
Soon Ann, for Hoihow.
Sunkong, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Tai Sze Ma, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Tak Hing, for Macao.
Tonkin, for Haiphong.
Tottori Maru, for Singapore.
Wung Shek Kung, for Saigon.



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TJISAROEA ...	BATAVIA	10th Nov.	11th "	AMOY, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG
TJIKARANG ...	S'HAI., K'LUNG.	14th "	17th "	BATAVIA
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA, MACASSAR	21st "	23rd "	AMOY & N. CHINA
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TJIPANAS ...	JAVA, MANILA	25th "	27th "	SWATOW, SAIGON
TJISAROEA ...	S'HAI., AMOY & K'LUNG.	28th "	1st Dec.	MACASSAR & JAVA
TJIKINI ...	JAVA, MACASSAR	5th Dec.	7th "	AMOY & N. CHINA
TJITAROEM ...	N. CHINA, AMOY	5th "	8th "	BATAVIA

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S.S. "Kina" ...	17th December	—
M.S. "Java"	15th January	—
S.S. "Australien" ...	22nd February	—
M.S. "Asia" ...	14th March	—

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HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, November 10th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	30.02	30.03	30.01
Temperature	74	68	73
Humidity ...	51	79	62
Wind—			
Direction	ESE	ENE	ESE
Force ...	2	3	3
Weather ...	B	B	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 9th: 75
Lowest open-air Temperature, 10th: 66

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From November 11th to 17th, 1927.

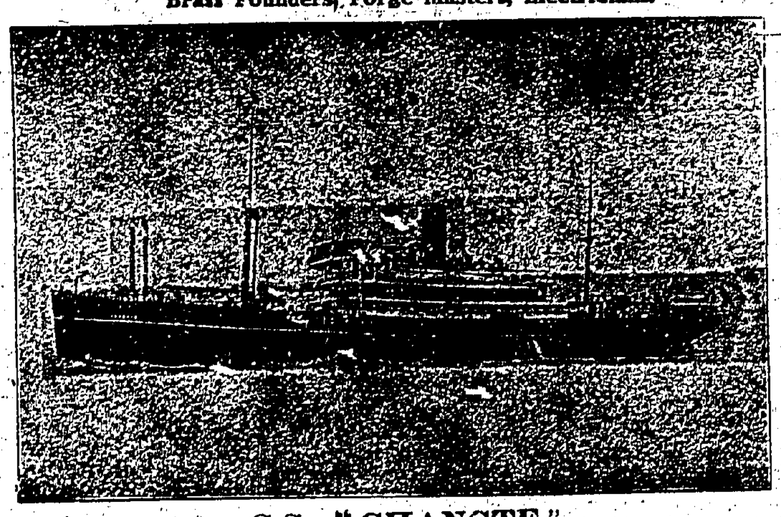
Days of Week.	Date of Month.	High Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	11	m 1 26	5 7	m 4 39	1 0
		10 12 a	5 2	3 58 a	3 6
Sat.	12	0 30 a	5 2	m 5 29	1 0
		10 48 a	5 1	4 26 a	3 9
Sun.	13	1 44 a	4 8	m 6 23	1 2
		11 26 a	4 8	4 52 a	4 2
Mon.	14	3 20 a	4 7	m 7 23	1 5
				5 16 a	4 5
Tues.	15	m 0 6	7 4	m 8 30	1 8
		No infer.	h. w.	No infer.	l. w.
Wed.	16	m 0 52	6 9	m 9 39	2 0
		No infer.	h. w.	No infer.	l. w.
Thur.	17	m 2 15	6 4	m 10 44	2 2
		7 15 a	5 4	10 21 a	5 2

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.

CODES USED:—A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions, Western Union and Watkin's, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "CHANGTE."

BUILT AND ENGINED AT KOWLOON DOCKS BY THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., TO THE ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD., FOR AUSTRALIAN-HONG KONG SERVICE.

Please adderss enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc, M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

TO	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"KOOSHING"	Sun., 13th Nov., at 7 a.m.
	"WAISHING"	Wed., 16th Nov., at 7 a.m.
	"CHAKSANG"	Sun., 20th Nov., at 7 a.m.
	"KWAISANG"	Wed., 23rd Nov., at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO ...	"CHEONGSHING"	Satur., 12th Nov., at 5 p.m.
	"CHIPSHING"	Sun., 27th Nov., at 5 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, S'HAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	"LAISANG"	Sun., 20th Nov., at 7 a.m.
CANTON ...	"HOPSANG"	Satur., 12th Nov., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA...	"NAMSANG"	Fri., 18th Nov., at 3 p.m.
	"KUTSANG"	Thurs., 1st Dec., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"HINSANG"	Satur., 26th Nov., at 3 p.m.
	"MAUSANG"	Wed., 30th Nov., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [8

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £32.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel	"GLENTARA" ...	(via Oran)	30th November
Steamship	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	(via Oran)	28th December
Steamship	"GLENIFFER" ...	(via Oran)	25th January, 1928
Steamship	"GLENSANDA" ...	(via Oran)	22nd February, "

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	12th November
Steamship	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	29th November
Steamship	"GLENIFFER"	8th December
Motor Vessel	"GLENOGLE"	22nd December
Steamship	"GLENSANDA"	12th January, 1928

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

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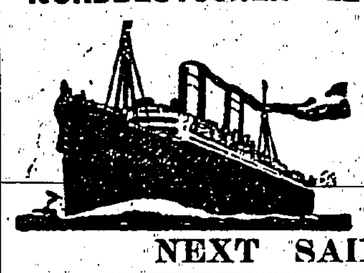
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD. [9

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class: £73. 4s. 0d. Intermediate class: £48. 2s. 0d. To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR: SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN)	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
s.s. "FULDA"	—	17th Nov., 1927.
s.s. "TRIER"	21st Nov., 1927.	17th Dec., "
s.s. "DERFFLINGER"	19th Dec., "	14th Jan., 1928.

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:

*s.s. "GERWIN" — ... on or about 30th November/1st Dec.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "DESSAU" — ... on or about 14th November, 1927

* Will Call at Marseilles besides the usual ports.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to:—

MELCHERS & CO.

Telephone C. 4557. Agents,

8, Queen's Building, Chater Road. HONG KONG. [20

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING	... ...	Saturday,	the 12th November, at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	... ...	Tuesday,	the 15th November, at 1 p.m.
HAINING	... ...	Friday,	the 18th November, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) *or vice versa* and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers, [3

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

will sail from

HONG KONG

for

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.,

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

at

DAYLIGHT,

Wednesday, November 16th, 1927.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "CAOANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES:
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83; VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
G$440, G$420 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
* KOREA MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 13th Nov.
SHINYO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 29th Nov.
* SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 11th Dec.
*Calls Los Angeles.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
SUWA MARU ... ... Saturday, 19th Nov.
FUSHIMI MARU ... ... Saturday, 3rd Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.
TANGO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 21st Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
† PENANG MARU ... ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BOKUYO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 16th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
WAKASA MARU ... ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
† TSUYAMA MARU ... ... Saturday, 19th Nov.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
† DAKAR MARU ... ... Friday, 9th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† MORIOKA MARU ... ... Friday, 18th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... ... Friday, 18th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
† AKITA MARU ... (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 13th Nov.
HAKUSAN MARU ... ... Monday, 14th Nov.
† DELAGOA MARU ... ... Thursday, 17th Nov.
† NAGANO MARU (Moji direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov.
† Cargo only.

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.). 7

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE MOTOR VESSEL

"VAN HEUTSZ"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI and PENANG, on 10th November, 1 p.m.,

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to a destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Telephone 1574. YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD. [13

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

FEWER ARRIVALS.

Comparatively few vessels arrived here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday and consequently the freight returns were lower than usual.

The Colony's imports amounted to 4,208 tons, 2,240 tons being brought by two British steamers. The only four-figure return was shown by the s.s. *Tean*, from Haiphong and Hoihow.

Through freights amounted to 3,117 tons, carried by four vessels. Two British ships brought 964 tons. The s.s. *Porthos* (French), from Marseilles and Saigon, was the heaviest contributor. She carried 3,453 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were the following:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	5
Japanese	2	2
Norwegian	2	3
Danish	3	5
Dutch	1	0
French	1	2
Total	13	17

THE CHINA COAST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL.

The following are the latest changes in officer personnel on the China Coast:—

Mr. J. Johnston, chief engineer, *Tungchow*, has gone chief engineer, *Wanlin*. Mr. G. W. Clark, second engineer, *Sheungking*, has gone chief engineer, *Tungchow*. Mr. A. Urwin, sup'y second engineer, *Hsin Peking*, has gone second engineer, *Tungchow*. Mr. W. Gordon, second engineer, *Tungchow*, is on reserve.

Mr. W. J. Dinnen, from Home leave, has gone ihief engineer, *Kaying*.

Mr. A. N. Winstone, third engineer, *Yunnan*, is on reserve.

Mr. J. F. Wylie, chief engineer, *Chekiang*, has gone chief engineer, *Soochow*. Mr. H. A. Morrison, chief engineer, *Soochow*, has gone chief engineer, *Chekiang*.

Mr. A. Jeffrey, third engineer, *Poyang*, has gone third engineer, *Hsin Peking*. Mr. G. Stewart, acting third engineer, *Hsin Peking*, has gone acting chief engineer, *Nanchang*. Mr. R. K. Burns, chief engineer, *Nanchang*, has gone chief engineer, *Kanting*.

Mr. J. S. K. Oliver, sup'y third engineer, *Poyang*, has gone third engineer, *Tungchow*.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, second engineer, *Liangchow*, has gone second engineer, *Chungking*. Mr. E. J. Easson, second engineer, *Chungking*, has gone second engineer, *Liangchow*.

Mr. A. B. Blair, third engineer, *Liangchow*, has gone acting second engineer, *Shengking*.

Mr. A. C. Newton, second officer, *Yusang*, has gone second officer, *Hopsang*. Mr. J. Hunter, second officer, *Hopsang*, has gone second officer, *Yusang*.—*Shipping and Engineering*.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Renewing Acquaintanceship.

Comdr. Conway Hake, formerly Deputy Harbour Master, Hong Kong, is at present in the Colony from Sandakan, on leave, and yesterday he visited the Harbour Office, noted the many changes that had taken place since his departure from Hong Kong, and also renewed acquaintanceship with the office staff.

Surveying Beacons.

The Naval Authorities have given notice at the Harbour Office that beacons for surveying purposes have been laid in the following positions:—(A) Lat. 21° 52' N.; Long. 113° 44' E. (B) Lat. 21° 52' N.; Long. 113° 49' E.

A Changed Name.

The s.s. *Hangchow*, a Chinese steamer, arrived here in ballast from Macao yesterday. This vessel was formerly the *Kwong Fat Yuen*.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The total number of Chinese deck passengers entering into Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,711.

Marine Court.

Before Commander G. F. Hole, at the Marine Court yesterday morning, a passenger junk master was fined $10, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour, for carrying 12 boxes of gramaphone records which did not come under the category of passengers' luggage.

Before the same Court a mistress of a sampan was fined $5 for lying alongside the s.s. *Caravelles* abreast of five other junks.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships and auxiliaries in port yesterday were:—

North Wall Basin, *Kharki*; South Wall Basin, *Somme*, *Tarantula* and *Onslaught*; East Wall Basin, S/Ms. *L.4*, *L.15* and *L.19*; In Dock, *Thrarian*, *Sepoy* and S/M. *L.20*; Taikoo Dock, *Petrel* and *Tern*; No. 1 Buoy, *Argus*; No. 6 Buoy, *Titania* and S/Ms. *L.2*, *L.3*, *L.7* and *L.8*; No. 7 Buoy, *Durban*; No. 8 Buoy, *Ambrose* and S/Ms. *L.5*, *L.27*, *L.31* and *L.1*; No. 9 Buoy, *Marazion*; No. 11 Buoy, *Serapis*; No. 13 Buoy, *Bruce*; No. 18 Buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 20 Buoy, *Francol* and *Belgol*.

Foreign Men of War:—U.S.S. *Pampanga*.

VESSELS IN PORT.

The following were the vessels in port yesterday:—

British:—*Tean*, *Chenan*, *Haiching*, *Haldis*, *Taiping*, *Hydrangea*, *Barom Kelvin*, *Kwangtung*, *Kwangchow*, *Apoey*, *Tinhow*, *Sinkiang*, *Kwei Yang*, *Yuen Sang*, *Armanestan*, *Han Yang Hin Sang*, *Sumatra*, *Taikoo*.

American:—*Chrisfield*.

Norwegian:—*Helios*, *Daviken*.

Panama:—*Pawnee*.

Japanese:—*Kaijo Maru*, *Yeijun Maru*, *Busho Maru*, *Korea Maru*.

Chinese:—*Sun Kong*, *Poo Sang*, *Wong Shek Kung*, *Soon Ann*, *Hwah Yang*, *Fook Hong*, *Derwent*, *Ban Foo Soon*, *Poo Tye*, *Lee Cheong*, *Gen. H. Hunt*, *Gen. H. Knox*, *Man Sun*.

Dutch:—*Van Heutsz*, *Tjisalak*, *Jan*, *Hankow*, *Otto*, *Hong Kong*.

Portuguese:—*Kong On*, *King On*.

French:—*Carvellas*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail and Dollar Lines.
President Lincoln, Nov. 13th.
President Grant, Nov. 14th.
President Cleveland, Nov. 21st.
President Polk, Nov. 21st.

Australian-Oriental Line.
Changtch, Dec. 9th.

Bank Line.
City of Osaka, Nov. 27th.
City of Pekin, Dec. 24th.

Blue Funnel Line.
Patroclus, Nov. 17th.
Talthybius, Nov. 17th.
Eurymedes, Nov. 19th.
Machaon, Nov. 26th.
Achilles, Dec. 5th.
Memnon, Dec. 6th.
Cyclops, Dec. 6th.
Pyrrhus, Dec. 10th.
Antenor, Dec. 15th.
Tydareus, Dec. 25th.
Ixion, Dec. 30th.

British-India and Apcar Line.
Santhia, Nov. 14th.
Talamba, Nov. 16th.

Canadian Pacific Line.
Empress of Asia, Nov. 14th.
Empress of Canada, Nov. 21st.

Dodwell & Co.
Wray Castle, Dec. 10th.
Lancaster Castle, Nov. 15th.
Calulu, Dec. 4th.
Remo, Dec. 8th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.
Malaya, Nov. 23rd.
Kina, Dec. 17th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.
St. Albans, Dec. 5th.

Glen Line.
Carnarvonshire, to-morrow.
Pembrokeshire, Nov. 29th.
Gleniffer, Dec. 8th.
Glenogle, Dec. 22nd.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and Hugo Stinnes Linien.
Ramses, Nov. 17th.
Ermland, Nov. 30th.
Vogtland, Dec. 14th.
Albert Vogler, Dec. 31st.

Holland East Asia Line.
Gemma, Nov. 15th.
Zosma, Dec. 13th.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Tjikarang, Nov. 14th.
Tjibodas, Nov. 21st.
Tjimanock, Nov. 21st.
Tjisondari, Nov. 24th.
Tjipanas, Nov. 25th.
Tjikini, Dec. 5th.
Tjitarbem, Dec. 5th.

Messageries Maritimes.
Sphinx, Nov. 22nd.
Paul Lecat, Nov. 23rd.
Min, Nov. 25th.
Andre Lebon, Dec. 7th.
Chenonceaux, Dec. 21st.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bukuju Maru, to-day.
Karachi Maru, to-day.
Lushan Maru, to-day
Penang Maru, to-morrow.
Hakusan Maru, Nov. 13th.
Delagoa Maru, Nov. 16th.
Morioka Maru, Nov. 17th.
Tango Maru, Nov. 17th.
Tsuyama Maru, Nov. 17th.
Nagano Maru, Nov. 18th.
Suwa Maru, Nov. 18th.
Hakodate Maru, Nov. 19th.
Sungshan Maru, Nov. 19th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Dessau, Nov. 14th.
Trier, Nov. 21st.
Derfflinger, Dec. 19th.

Peninsular and Oriental.
Macedonia, this morning.
Mantua, to-day.
Khiva, Nov. 18th.
Kashgar, Nov. 25th.
Morea, Dec. 8th.
Kalyan, Dec. 12th.
Devanha, Dec. 23rd.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" ... London, Rotterdam, Hull & Avonmouth ... 23rd November
S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd January

AUSTRALIA ..... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and *vice versa*.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF WILLINGTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th November
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th December

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO:

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & HAVANA ..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th November

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 14th November.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to:—
Telephone: Central 4791. THE BANK LINE, LTD.
22]

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	17th Dec.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	7th Jan. "	Straits and Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., "	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,986	4th Feb., "	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Feb., "	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	3rd Mar., "	Marseilles and London.
‡"KHIVA"	9,135	10th Mar., "	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
‡"KASHMIR"	8,985	17th Mar., "	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,946	31st Mar., "	Marseilles and London.
‡"KALYAN"	9,144	7th April, "	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	14th April, "	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	28th April, "	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th May, "	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

‡ Passengers to Singapore only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHIA"	7,754	16th Nov.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	18th Nov.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Dec.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	11th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	33th Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	27th Jan., 1923	
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Mar., "	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MANTUA"	10,946	11th Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"KHIVA"	9,135	19th Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	23rd Nov.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST ALBANS"	4,500	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	9th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., "	do
"KHIVA"	9,135	28th Jan., "	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., "	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., "	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Feb., "	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	2nd Mar., "	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., "	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., "	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	13th April, "	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	27th April, "	do.
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THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS
LOADING DIRECT FOR
BARCELONA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

	Loading about
m.v. "JAPAN"	27th November
m.v. "FORMOSA"	18th December

FOR SHANGHAI, JAPAN AND VLADIVOCTOCK.

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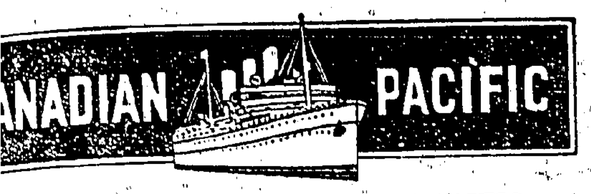
m.v. "CANTON"	24th December

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
GILMAN & CO. LTD., Hong Kong. G. E. HUYGEN Canton.
[2



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

H.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

will sail from

HONG KONG

for

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.,

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

at

DAYLIGHT,

ednesday, November 16th, 1927.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

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OUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES:
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83; VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
G$440, G$420 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
OREA MARU (Calls Keelung)... Sunday, 13th Nov.
HINYO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 29th Nov.
IBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung)... Sunday, 11th Dec.
*Calls Los Angeles.

DON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
UWA MARU ... ... Saturday, 19th Nov.
USHIMI MARU ... ... Saturday, 3rd Dec.

NEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
ISHIMA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.
ANGO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 21st Dec.

IBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
ENANG MARU ... ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

TH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
OKUYO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 16th Nov.

TH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
AKASA MARU ... ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

W YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
SUYAMA MARU ... ... Saturday, 19th Nov.

ERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
DAKAR MARU ... ... Friday, 9th Dec.

LCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MORIOKA MARU ... ... Friday, 18th Nov.

GASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... ... Friday, 18th Nov.

ANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKITA MARU ... (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 13th Nov.
HAKUSAN MARU ... ... Monday, 14th Nov.
DELAGOA MARU ... ... Thursday, 17th Nov.
NAGANO MARU ... (Moji direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov.
† Cargo only.
further information, apply to—

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

HE MOTOR VESSEL

"VAN HEUTSZ"

ue to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI and PENANG, on 10th November, 1 p.m.,

fers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) rvice to 8 destinations in the Netherlands East Indies nd Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1574. YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [12

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

FEWER ARRIVALS.

Comparatively few vessels arrived here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday and consequently the freight returns were lower than usual.

The Colony's imports amounted to 4,208 tons, 2,240 tons being brought by two British steamers. The only four-figure return was shown by the s.s. *Tean*, from Haiphong and Hoihow.

Through freights amounted to 5,117 tons, carried by four vessels. Two British ships brought 964 tons. The s.s. *Porthos* (French), from Marseilles and Saigon, was the heaviest contributor. She carried 3,453 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were the following:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	5
Japanese	2	2
Norwegian	2	3
Danish	3	5
Dutch	1	0
French	1	2
Total	13	17

THE CHINA COAST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL.

The following are the latest changes in officer personnel on the China Coast:—

Mr. J. Johnston, chief engineer, *Tungchow*, has gone chief engineer, *Wanlin*. Mr. G. W. Clark, second engineer, *Shemgking*, has gone chief engineer, *Tungchow*. Mr. A. Urwin, sup'y second engineer, *Hsin Peking*, has gone second engineer, *Tungchow*. Mr. W. Gordon, second engineer, *Tungchow*, is on reserve.

Mr. W. J. Dinnen, from Home leave, has gone chief engineer, *Kaying*.

Mr. A. N. Winstone, third engineer, *Yuenan*, is on reserve.

Mr. J. F. Wylie, chief engineer, *Chekiang*, has gone chief engineer, *Soochow*. Mr. H. A. Morrison, chief engineer, *Soochow*, has gone chief engineer, *Chekiang*.

Mr. A. Jeffrey, third engineer, *Poyang*, has gone third engineer, *Hsin Peking*. Mr. C. Stewart, acting third engineer, *Hsin Peking*, has gone acting chief engineer, *Yanchang*. Mr. R. K. Burns, chief engineer, *Nanchang*, has gone chief engineer, *Kanting*.

Mr. J. S. K. Oliver, sup'y third engineer, *Poyang*, has gone third engineer, *Tungchow*.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, second engineer, *Liangchow*, has gone second engineer, *Chungking*. Mr. E. J. Easson, second engineer, *Chungking*, has gone second engineer, *Liangchow*.

Mr. A. B. Blair, third engineer, *Liangchow*, has gone acting second engineer, *Shengking*.

Mr. A. C. Newton, second officer, *Yusang*, has gone second officer, *Hopsang*. Mr. J. Hunter, second officer, *Hopsang*, has gone second officer, *Yusang*.—*Shipping and Engineering*.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Renewing Acquaintanceship.

Comdr. Conway Hake, formerly Deputy Harbour Master, Hong Kong, is at present in the Colony from Sandakan, on leave, and yesterday he visited the Harbour Office, noted the many changes that had taken place since his departure from Hong Kong, and also renewed acquaintanceship with the office staff.

Surveying Beacons.

The Naval Authorities have given notice at the Harbour Office that beacons for surveying purposes have been laid in the following positions:—(A) Lat. 21° 32' N.; Long. 113° 44' E. (B) Lat. 21° 32' N.; Long. 113° 49' E.

A Changed Name.

The s.s. *Hangchow*, a Chinese steamer, arrived here in ballast from Macao yesterday. This vessel was formerly the *Kwong Fat Yuen*.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The total number of Chinese deck passengers entering into Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,711.

Marine Court.

Before Commander G. F. Hole, at the Marine Court yesterday morning, a passenger junk master was fined $10, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour, for carrying 12 boxes of gramaphone records which did not come under the category of passengers' luggage.

Before the same Court a mistress of a sampan was fined $5 for lying alongside the s.s. *Carnvelles* abreast of five other junks.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships and auxiliaries in port yesterday were:—

North Wall Basin, *Kharki*; South Wall Basin, *Somme*, *Tarantula* and *Onslaught*; East Wall Basin, S/Ms. *L.4*, *L.15* and *L.19*; In Dock, *Thracian*, *Sepoy* and S/M. *L.20*; Taikoo Dock, *Petrel* and *Tern*; No. 1 Buoy, *Argus*; No. 6 Buoy, *Titania* and S/Ms. *L.2*, *L.3*, *L.7* and *L.8*; No. 7 Buoy, *Durbay*; No. 8 Buoy, *Ambrose* and S/Ms. *L.5*, *L.27*, *L.31* and *L.1*; No. 9 Buoy, *Marazion*; No. 11 Buoy, *Serapis*; No. 13 Buoy, *Bruce*; No. 18 Buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 20 Buoy, *Francol* and *Belgol*.

Foreign Men of War:—U.S.S. *Pampanga*.

VESSELS IN PORT.

The following were the vessels in port yesterday:—

British:—*Tean*, *Chenan*, *Haiching*, *Haldis*, *Taiping*, *Hydrangea*, *Baron Kelvin*, *Kwangtung*, *Kwangchow*, *Apoey*, *Tinhow*, *Sinkiang*, *Kwei Yang*, *Yuen Sang*, *Armanestan*, *Han Yang Hin Sang*, *Sumatra*, *Taikoo*.

American:—*Chrisfield*.

Norwegian:—*Helios*, *Daviken*.

Panama:—*Pawnee*.

Japanese:—*Kaijo Maru*, *Yeijun Maru*, *Busho Maru*, *Korea Maru*.

Chinese:—*Sun Kong*, *Poo Sang*, *Wong Shek Kung*, *Soon Ann*, *Hwah Yang*, *Fook Hong*, *Derwent*, *Bun Foo Soon*, *Poo Tye*, *Lee Cheong*, *Gen. H. Hunt*, *Gen. H. Knox*, *Man Sun*.

Dutch:—*Van Heutsz*, *Tjisalak*, *Jan*, *Hankow*, *Otto*, *Hong Kong*.

Portuguese:—*Kong On*, *King On*.

French:—*Carvellas*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail and Dollar Lines.
President Lincoln, Nov. 13th.
President Grant, Nov. 14th.
President Cleveland, Nov. 21st.
President Polk, Nov. 21st.

Australian-Oriental Line.
Changteh, Dec. 9th.

Bank Line.
City of Osaka, Nov. 27th.
City of Pekin, Dec. 24th.

Blue Funnel Line.
Patroclus, Nov. 17th.
Talthybius, Nov. 17th.
Eurydes, Nov. 19th.
Machaon, Nov. 26th.
Achilles, Dec. 5th.
Memnon, Dec. 6th.
Cyclops, Dec. 6th.
Pyrrhus, Dec. 10th.
Antenor, Dec. 15th.
Tydareus, Dec. 25th.
Ixion, Dec. 30th.

British-India and Apcar Line.
Santhia, Nov. 14th.
Talamba, Nov. 16th.

Canadian Pacific Line.
Empress of Asia, Nov. 14th.
Empress of Canada, Nov. 21st.

Dodwell & Co.
Wray Castle, Dec. 10th.
Lancaster Castle, Nov. 15th.
Calulu, Dec. 4th.
Remo, Dec. 8th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.
Malaya, Nov. 23rd.
Kina, Dec. 17th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.
St. Albans, Dec. 5th.

Glen Line.
Carnarvonshire, to-morrow.
Pembrokeshire, Nov. 29th.
Gleniffer, Dec. 8th.
Glenogle, Dec. 22nd.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and Hugo Stinnes Linien.
Ramses, Nov. 17th.
Ermland, Nov. 30th.
Vogtland, Dec. 14th.
Albert Vogler, Dec. 31st.

Holland East Asia Line.
Gemma, Nov. 15th.
Zosma, Dec. 13th.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Tjikarang, Nov. 14th.
Tjibodas, Nov. 21st.
Tjimanock, Nov. 21st.
Tjisondari, Nov. 24th.
Tjipanas, Nov. 25th.
Tjikini, Dec. 5th.
Tjitaroem, Dec. 5th.

Messageries Maritimes.
Sphinx, Nov. 22nd.
Paul Lecat, Nov. 23rd.
Min, Nov. 25th.
Andre Lebon, Dec. 7th.
Chenonceaux, Dec. 21st.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bokuyo Maru, to-day.
Karachi Maru, to-day.
Lushan Maru, to-day
Penang Maru, to-morrow.
Hakusan Maru, Nov. 13th.
Delagoa Maru, Nov. 16th.
Morioka Maru, Nov. 17th.
Tango Maru, Nov. 17th.
Tsugaru Maru, Nov. 17th.
Nagano Maru, Nov. 18th.
Suwa Maru, Nov. 18th.
Hakodate Maru, Nov. 19th.
Sungshan Maru, Nov. 19th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Dessau, Nov. 14th.
Trier, Nov. 21st.
Derfflinger, Dec. 19th.

Peninsular and Oriental.
Macedonia, this morning.
Mantua, to-day.
Khiva, Nov. 18th.
Kashgar, Nov. 25th.
Morea, Dec. 8th.
Kalyan, Dec. 12th.
Devanha, Dec. 23rd.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" ... London, Rotterdam, Hull & Avonmouth ... 23rd November
S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd January

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and *vice versa*.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF WILLINGTON" ... via Suez Canal ... ... 17th November
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 29th December

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M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 27th November

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S.S. "TINHOW" ... ... From Hong Kong ... ... 14th November.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	17th Dec.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	7th Jan. ,,	Straits and Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., ,,	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,986	4th Feb., ,,	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Feb., ,,	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	3rd Mar., ,,	Marseilles and London.
‡"KHIVA"	9,135	10th Mar., ,,	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
‡"KASHMIR"	8,985	17th Mar., ,,	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,946	31st Mar., ,,	Marseilles and London.
‡"KALYAN"	9,144	7th April, ,,	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	14th April, ,,	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	28th April, ,,	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th May, ,,	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

‡ Passengers to Singapore only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHIA"	7,754	16th Nov.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	18th Nov.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Dec.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	11th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	27th Jan., 1928	
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Mar., ,,	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Autsralia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MANTUA"	10,946	11th Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"KHIVA"	9,135	19th Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	23rd Nov.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Usaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST ALBANS"	4,500	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	9th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., ,,	do
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"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., ,,	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., ,,	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Feb. ,,	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	2nd Mar., ,,	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., ,,	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
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"KASHGAR"	9,005	13th April, ,,	do.
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For farther particulars, apply to the Agents—

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